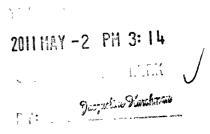
### DERIENZO AND WILLIAMS, P.K.K.C.

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# IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI

STATE OF ARIZONA,	) P1300CR201001325
Plaintiff,	)
	) MOTION TO DISMISS FOR
VS.	) PROSECUTORIAL MISCONDUCT or
	) MOTION TO DISQUALIFY THE
STEVEN DEMOCKER,	) YAVAPAI COUNTY ATTORNEY'S
	) OFFICE
Defendant.	
	(Hon. Warren Darrow, David Mackey)

The Defendant, by and through undersigned counsel, pursuant to Arizona Rules of the Supreme Court, Rule 42, E.R. 3.8, moves to DISMISS the above-captioned case with prejudice, for prosecutorial misconduct: the state illegally viewed and printed sealed ex parte pleadings using the OnBase system. In the alternative, the Court should Disqualify the Yavapai County Attorney from the above-captioned case. Both options are pursuant to the Defendant's 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right to present a defense and to effective assistance of counsel. See: St. v. Pecard, 196 Ariz. 371 (Div. 1,1999), Washington v. Texas, 388 U.S. 14 (1967), In re Zawada, 208 Ariz. 232 (Ariz.,2004). Arizona Constitution, Art. 2 §24, the 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, and the Arizona Constitution, Article 2 §§ 4, 23, and 24: specifically the Defendant's Right to Effective Assistance of Counsel, and his Right to a Fair Trial.

#### 1). FACTS

Ex parte pleadings and hearings have been the subject of an ongoing and heated dispute between the state, Judge Lindberg and the Defense. There have been several vitriolic pleadings filed by the state concerning ex parte pleadings, ex parte hearings, and the funding of the defense lawyers. For instance, the state complained -- a year after the fact -- that Judge Lindberg conducted an ex parte hearing on July 10, 2009, "without prior knowledge of the State." ("State's Motion for Reconsideration of Sanction Imposed July 26, 2010 [Filed July 28, 2010] and Request for Evidentiary Hearing and Motion to Unseal Records of Ex Parte Proceedings," pg. 3, filed September 8, 2010, hereinafter "Motion to Unseal"). The state further complained that Judge Lindberg conducted the ex parte hearing "without proper notice ... to the victims." (Id., italics added).

In that same Motion, the state opined:

At the conclusion of that hearing, it appears that Judge Lindberg ordered that the County pay the fees for defense experts, expert costs, transcription and possibly attorney fees." <sup>1</sup> It also appears from Public Defender Dean Trebesch's April 16, 2010 email to Julie Ayers that close to \$1,000,000.00 was paid on Defendant's behalf for the period July 10, 2009 through April 16, 2010.

¹The issue of whether or not County funds were paid to the Defense lawyers was rebuked by the Defense: "... on information and belief, Yavapai County Attorney Sheila Polk contacted Dean Trebesch, the Yavapai County Indigent Defense Contract Administrator to inquire about the subject matter of *ex parte* and under seal documents relating to the payment of Mr. DeMocker's defense costs. Although she was properly not provided with this information, she did attend Court proceedings on July 9 but did not enter an appearance. Also, during the course of the trial the State made the unfounded, improper and totally irrelevant suggestion in a public pleading that defense counsel were being paid by Yavapai County taxpayers."

(Defense "Objections to the State's Late Disclosed, Irrelevant Hartford Documents and Witnesses," filed July 12, 2010, pg. 3, italics in original).

The "public pleading" referred to in that Defense Motion was the "State's Response to Defendant's Supplemental Request Regarding sanctions Dated June 10, 2010," in which the state stated: "... it is believed that the taxpayers of Yavapai County are paying defense attorneys at this point in time." (See: "State's Response ...," fn #2, pg. 7).

... There are several problems with this situation. The first is that the propriety of an ex parte hearing relating to the defendant's indigency and requests for payments of costs and/or fees is called into question by both <a href="State v. Apelt">State v. Apelt</a>, 176 Ariz. 349, P.2d.634 (1993) and the recent case of <a href="Morehart v. Barton">Morehart v. Barton</a>, [now cited as] 225 Ariz. 269, 236 P.3d 1216 (2010). Not to mention the fact that a determination of indigent status is a public matter under Rule 6.4 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure. No explanation has been provided as to why such a matter is appropriately heard ex parte. Additionally, this ex parte hearing appears to have been conducted in violation of E.R. 3.5 of the Rules of Professional Conduct and Rule 2.9 of Canon 2 of the Canons of Judicial Conduct.

If this ex parte hearing is alleged to have been conducted under the authority of Rule 15.9 of the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, then the appropriate steps were not followed as specifically outlined in the Rule. In subsection (b), it provided that there will not be any ex parte proceeding "unless a proper showing is made concerning the need for confidentiality." As demonstrated in the Morehart decision, that "proper showing" is not done ex parte, but rather with the State and victims having input. This important step in the process was skipped entirely, resulting in the violation of Rule 15.9, which necessarily means E.R. 3.5 and Canon 2 were violated by counsel and Court, respectively.

This situation must be remedied without further delay. The bottom line is that all proceedings in this matter that have proceeded ex parte must be unsealed by this Court. Because the records of July 10, 2009 ex parte proceeding in particular will likely shed further light on the situation regarding the financial sanction in this case and this hearing was improperly conducted without the State being present, the State moves that this hearing in particular, and all other unknown ex parte proceedings in general, be unsealed.

(Id., pgs. 3-4, italics added).

The state had previously filed a "State's Memorandum Re Ex Parte Communications," nearly two weeks earlier<sup>3</sup>, on July 15, 2010. In it, the state opined:

"The State objects to any ex parte communication between Defendant, his counsel, and this Court relating to defense counsel's continued representation in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>This case has been vacated and remanded by the Arizona Supreme Court, on April **29, 2011.** "Because the defendant has no right to attend such a purely procedural hearing, victims also have no right to attend." Morehart v. Barton, --- P.3d ----, 2011 WL 1599648 (Ariz.,2011).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>However, the motions were not filed by the same attorney.

light of the insurance issues. Defendant seeks future permission to communicate with this Court in an ex parte manner regarding this issue. It simply cannot be done." (Pg. 1).

It is clear from the state's pleadings that it was very frustrated and upset over several issues presented in the ex parte process and the funding for the defense lawyers. It is also clear from the pleadings that the state had been actively investigating the existence of ex parte motions/hearings. Phrases like "upon information and belief," "it appears," and "appears to have been" were used in the state's pleadings as predicates for factual bombshells made by the state in those pleadings, which included, but were not limited to, the following:

- 1) That Judge Lindberg ordered the County pay the fees for defense experts, expert costs, transcription *and possibly attorney fees* (see: fn #1, pg. 2, *supra*).
- That the state sought out and had a copy of "Public Defender Dean Trebesch's April 16, 2010 email to Julie Ayers which allegedly stated that close to \$1,000,000.00 was paid on Defendant's behalf for the period July 10, 2009 through April 16, 2010."
- That the Defense violated Rule 6.4, of the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, E.R. 3.5 of the Rules of Professional Conduct, and Rule 2.9 of Canon 2 of the Canons of Judicial Conduct by having an ex parte hearing to determine indigency.

(Motion to Unseal, supra).

On the latter issue, the state cemented its knowledge of the proceeding by stating: "No explanation has been provided as to why such a matter is appropriately heard ex parte." (*Id.*, see also: pgs. 3, *supra*).

But, how did the state know about the ex parte proceedings?

Before we answer that question, it is interesting to note that the state cited both State v. Apelt, 176 Ariz. 349, P.2d.634 (1993), and Morehart v. Barton, 225 Ariz. 269, 236 P.3d 1216

(Div 1., 2010), for the propositions that ex parte motions/hearings "simply cannot be done," *supra*, that ex parte motions/hearings violate *victims rights*, and that at least one ex parte hearings violated Rule 6.4, of the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, E.R. 3.5 of the Rules of Professional Conduct, and Rule 2.9 of Canon 2 of the Canons of Judicial Conduct.

On July 6, 2009, the Defendant filed his "Defendant's Motion to File Rule 15.9 Applications *Ex Parte, In Camera*, and Under Seal, and for an *Ex Parte, In Camera*, Under Seal Hearing." ("15.9 Motion"). In that Motion, the Defendant wrote:

"Therefore, Mr. DeMocker, by and through counsel, hereby requests that this Court permit the filing of Rule 15.9 **applications** *ex parte, in camera*, and under seal and that the Court hold an *ex parte, in camera*, and under seal hearings to rule on counsel's initial Rule 15.9 **applications** on or before July 21, 2009." (Bold added).

This is an important Motion for two reasons: 1) the Motion was copied to Joe Butner, lead counsel for the state; and 2) it referred to *applications*, in the plural -- thus giving notice there would be many such applications.

Thus, the state had enough knowledge of the ex parte process in this case to make the factual allegations and legal assertions contained in its Motion to Unseal, to wit: that "as demonstrated in the Morehart decision, that 'proper showing' is not done ex parte, but rather with the State and victims having input. This important step in the process was skipped entirely, resulting in the violation of Rule 15.9, which necessarily means E.R. 3.5 and Canon 2 were violated by counsel and Court, respectively." (Motion to Unseal, *supra*). The state had enough knowledge of the ex parte process in this case to make these demands: "This situation must be remedied without further delay. The bottom line is that all proceedings in this matter that have

proceeded ex parte must be unsealed by this Court<sup>4</sup>." (Id.).

This was not done to the state's satisfaction. Thus, since the state had cried foul because Judge Lindberg conducted the ex parte hearing "without proper notice *to the victims*," the proper avenue for the state was to file a special action, as the Maricopa County Attorney did in <a href="Morehart v. Barton">Morehart</a> v. <a href="Barton">Barton</a>:

Defendant filed a motion for an ex parte hearing, asserting that because the "issue has to do with the defense investigation into mitigation matters ... the State has no standing to be present during the hearing." Petitioners objected on the grounds that (1) under the Victims' Bill of Rights, any ex parte hearing that excludes a victim is unconstitutional; and (2) a victim has a constitutional and statutory right to attend any criminal proceeding at which a defendant has the right to be present. Following the presentation of oral argument at the "final trial management conference," the court granted the motion and scheduled an "ex parte hearing re return of summons."

Petitioners then filed this petition for special action. After briefing, we accepted jurisdiction and issued an order vacating the trial court's decision granting Defendant's request for an ex parte hearing. We stated that a written decision would follow, which we provide here.

(Id., 225 Ariz. 269, 270, 236 P.3d 1216, 1217 (Ariz.App. Div. 1,2010)).

But the state chose not to file a special action.

That leads us back to the question of *how* the state knew about the ex parte pleading and proceedings. The answer to that question is multi-faceted. First there was Judge Lindberg's July 6, 2009 Minute Entry Order which stated:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> This is not a true statement of the law. In fact, when the Supreme Court remanded Morehart v. Barton, the Supreme Court repeated the quote from State v. Bible, "noting that victims' rights cannot conflict with right to a fair trial." (Bible, 175 Ariz. 549, 602-03, 858 P.2d 1152, 1205-06 (1993).) The Morehart Court also held that Rule 15.9 overruled Apelt, supra, "that opinion's comments about the legal authority for ex parte proceedings have been superseded by Rule 15.9(b), which authorizes ex parte communications related to court-appointed investigators and experts for indigent capital defendants when there is a need for confidentiality."

The Court this date having received Defendant's July 6, 2009 Motion to File Rule 15.9 Applications *Ex Parte*, *In Camera*, and Under Seal and for an Expedited *Ex Parte*, *In Camera*, Under Seal Hearing,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED directing the Clerk of Court to forthwith seal Motion to File Rule 15.9 Applications *Ex Parte*, *In Camera*, and Under Seal and for an Expedited *Ex Parte*, *In Camera*, Under Seal Hearing.

Judge Lindberg's July 6, 2009 Minute Entry Order was copied to "Joseph C. Butner III," the lead attorney for the state at the time. Judge Lindberg's July 6 MEO was also copied to "Victim Services: Att. Marie Martinez." Thus, actual notice had been given to the state.

There can be no doubt that, <u>as of July 9, 2009</u>, that the state absolutely knew about the Defense's "Rule 15.9 Applications Ex Parte, In Camera, and Under Seal and for an Expedited Ex Parte, In Camera, Under Seal Hearing." (*Supra*).

On December 3, 2010, the state confirmed this in its "State's Motion for Change of Judge" (hereinafter "10.1 Motion"). In its 10.1 Motion, the state wrote:

On July 6, 2009, Defendant filed a "Motion to File Rule 15.9 Applications Ex Parte, in Camera, and Under Seal and for an Expedited Ex Parte, in Camera, Under Seal Hearing." Defendant requested that a hearing be held on or before July 21, 2009. (Exhibit B) *The Motion was provided to the State and sealed by Judge Lindberg on July 6, 2009, the same date it was filed.* (Exhibit C) Without prior notice to the State or the Victims, on July 10, 2009 an ex parte hearing was held with Defendant and defense counsel John Sears and Larry Hammond. (Exhibit D). *The State received a copy of this minute entry after the hearing was held.* 

(10.1 Motion, page 2, italics added).

The state then complained that it was not given notice of subsequent events:

Neither the State *nor the Victims* were informed of or copied on any subsequent Rule 15.9 applications/motions and received a copy of only one subsequent order dated July 23, 2009.

(*Id.*, italics added).

Again the state cried foul over the lack of notice "to the victims," and again the state cited

#### Morehart v. Barton:

The Arizona Constitution authorizes the victims' presence at Rule 15.9 hearings even if a defendant has established a legitimate need for confidentiality.

Morehart v. Barton, 225 Ariz. 269, 236 P.3d 1216 (2010), was a special action in a first degree murder case where the State filed a notice of intent to seek the death penalty. The petitioners were family members of individuals whom defendant allegedly murdered and victims under Art. 2, Sec. 2.1(C) Ariz. Const, and A.R.S. § 13-4401(19). The petitioners filed a special action challenging the trial court's decision to allow the defendant an ex parte hearing concerning mitigation.

(10.1 Motion, pg. 3-4, bold in original, italics added).

Still, the state did not file a special action.

But how did the state know about any other ex parte proceedings? The state said:

On November 24, 2010, the State first learned of numerous ex parte motions and orders which were filed under seal and which remain under seal. From the information gleaned from the notations on the outside of the sealed envelopes, it appears that between the period July 10, 2009 through March 23, 2010, no fewer than 29 ex parte motions and orders were filed by Defendant and/or issued by the Court. (Exhibit F) These ex parte proceedings appear to be in violation of the Rules of Criminal Procedure, the Arizona Constitution and the Canons of Judicial Conduct.

(Id., pg. 2, italics added).

In its 10.1 Motion, that state included this misleading statement:

The State was only notified <u>one time</u> that Defendant requested appointment of an expert pursuant to Rule 15.9. *Upon closer examination* of that one request, it appears that Judge Lindberg may have issued a "blanket" finding that every request under the guise of 15.9 was to be decided *ex parte*."

(Id., pg. 5, italics added).

The 10.1 Motion contained an Affidavit from Deputy County Attorney Jeff Paupore, which stated in the applicable part:

2. On November 24, 2010, with permission from the court, your affiant reviewed court files numbered 3 and 4 and an accompanying expando

- containing approximately 29 sealed manila envelopes.
- 3. In numerous locations in the court files, the Clerk, at the direction of Judge Lindberg, inserted pages titled PURGED on Rule 15.9 proceedings with instructions that no one could review the subject pleading without a prior order from the court.
- 4. Your affiant reviewed the State's files and could not locate any of the purged and sealed Rule 15.9 pleadings except as noted on Exhibits B through F attached.
- 5. Your affiant reviewed the "OnBase" records and could not locate any of the sealed Rule 15.9 applications or orders.
- 6. Upon information and belief, your affiant believes Defendant and Judge Lindberg failed to notify the State and the victims of these ex parte proceedings.
- 7. Until the State sought and gained the Court's permission to review the Court's sealed files, the State had no knowledge or notice that Defendant and/or his attorneys met with Judge Lindberg ex parte on numerous occasions.

Note the language choice in the 10.1 Motion, "from the information gleaned," "it appears," and "upon closer examination." These are important word choices, because they are not truthful. Note the language in the Attorney Paupore's Affidavit: "Upon information and belief," and "the State had no knowledge or notice that Defendant and/or his attorneys met with Judge Lindberg ex parte on numerous occasions." These are not accurate statements.

Perhaps Mr. Paupore -- alone -- did not know "that Defendant and/or his attorneys met with Judge Lindberg ex parte on numerous occasions," but many, many other members of the Yavapai County Attorney's Office -- and their agents -- absolutely did.

No, the Yavapai County Attorney did NOT first learn -- on November 24, 2010 -- of numerous ex parte motions and orders which were filed under seal and which remain under seal from the information gleaned from the notations on the outside of the sealed envelopes. The Yavapai County Attorney was NOT in the dark, only learning "upon closer examination of that one request, it appears that Judge Lindberg may have issued a 'blanket' finding that every request under the guise of 15.9 was to be decided ex parte." Those statements are absolute nonsense.

The state knew -- for a very long time -- about the numerous ex parte motions and orders

which were filed under seal and which remain under seal.

It was recently revealed *how* the state knew about the ex parte pleadings and proceedings. Two Reports that were generated by the Yavapai County Clerk's Office regarding sealed and/or ex parte pleadings in this case<sup>5</sup> that were provided to undersigned counsel, via Judge Mackey's March 16, 2011 "Ruling" finally revealed the truth. Before the Clerk's Reports were issued, the Defense had no knowledge that the state had done the unthinkable:

#### The state illegally viewed and printed ex parte pleadings using the OnBase system!

And not just a little. Not by accident. Not inadvertently. No, the state intentionally viewed and printed ex parte pleadings using the OnBase. Here is the awful truth about the state illegally accessing Court-Ordered-Sealed ex parte documents:

## The Ex Parte documents were viewed and printed by the Yavapai County Attorney's Office, Yavapai County Victim Services a total of 60 times!

But that is not the end of the state's outrageous behavior. In addition, the "Sealed Documents" were viewed and printed by the Yavapai County Attorney's Office, Yavapai County Victim Services and the Yavapai County Sheriff's Department a total of 104 times.

Not just a little. Not by accident. Not inadvertently. No, the state intentionally viewed and printed ex parte and sealed pleadings using the OnBase system, because it was obsessed with the subject matter and was conducting a full-bore, illegal investigation.

This was not a one-time curious *peek* at forbidden fruit, it was systematic. This was not a single "rogue employee" going behind the poor bosses' back for a sneak peek at the taboo -- it was *an illegal investigation*.

It must be noted, for the purposes of this case, that the OnBase system is only available to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>The documents were filed under V1300CR20081339, but are absolutely relevant in V1300CR201001325. V1300CR20081339 and V1300CR201001325 are virtually the same case.

the Yavapai County Attorney, and Yavapai County Public Defender. Private counsel have no such access. Yes, the defense can go to the *public* OnBase terminal in the Clerk's Office. However, because that environment is not confidential, and all searches done on any computer can be re-created, that OnBase system really is not an ethical option for the Defense. In addition, throughout the pendency of the state's invasion of the *sealed ex parte documents* -- well over 14 months! -- there were numerous employees of the County Attorney accessing OnBase, in the privacy of their offices. This methodology is not available to the defense. In fact, when the Defense asked for access to a private OnBase terminal at the Clerk's Office, that Request was denied by Judge Mackey.

One such Yavapai County Attorney employee was Jack Fields, an attorney who had filed pleadings in this case<sup>6</sup>! One of Deputy County Attorney Fields' Pleadings was filed on October 14, 2010, and was entitled:

Motion for *in Camera* Review of Records Demanded Pursuant to a Public Records Request under A.R.S. §39-121 and for Order Authorizing or Enjoining the Release of Said Records.

This "Fields' Pleading," which was copied to Dateline NBC, ABC News, KYCA Radio

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>The "Fields Pleading" was filed under V1300CR20081339, and referenced the "E-mail Case," V1300CR201080461. ALL of the same counts are contained in the instant case. There are at least two other pleadings filed by Mr. Fields:

On January 3, 2011, attorney Jack Fields filed a "Motion to Strike Pleading," in which he stated "To allow Mr. Williams standing to move the court to sanction an attorney participating in a criminal case would allow anyone to become a party in a criminal case, to file motions challenging the actions of the court and the attorneys. The result would be absolute chaos in the criminal justice system. It should not be allowed." (Jack Fields signed the Motion and sent copies to NBC News, 20/20, KYCA Radio, and the Prescott Daily Courier)

On January 3, 2011, attorney Jack Fields filed a Motion to Strike "Complaint." In this Motion, Mr. Fields notes William E. Williams' Complaint for Conspiracy to Withhold Documents." Mr. Fields states "Since the 'complaint' has no meaning or purposes, it is frivolous and should be stricken as such."

News, and The Daily Courier, discussed facts pertinent to the instant case:

The new charges were based on allegations that DeMocker caused an e-mail to be created that blamed others for the death of Carol Kennedy. Evidence gathered leading to the new charges include the audio transcript of a September 19, 2010 interview with Renee Girard (Democker's former girlfriend) and the audio interview with DeMocker on July 21, 2009.

(Fields' Pleading, pg. 3).

The "Fields' Pleading" opined about the release of the new Girard and DeMocker recordings:

YCAO believes the audio and transcript of the September 19, 2010 Renee Girard interview and the audio of the July 21, 2009 DeMocker interview are public records, and public disclosure of material redacted of private information is appropriate because *it will not seriously impinge upon the rights of the defendant* or the victims in this case, and will not be seriously detrimental to the State's interest ... redacted material would be limited to personal identifying information.

(Fields' Pleading, pgs. 3-4, italics added).

This Court should look at the state's language in the Fields' Pleading, "it will not seriously impinge upon the rights of the defendant," and "it will not be seriously detrimental to the State's interest" in a dubious light. The cynicism in these statements is positively offensive. Only someone who is doing the impinging can make statements like these. The release of a recording of the Defendant to the press absolutely would not be detrimental to the state's case, it would help it. But, there are always serious considerations not mentioned by the state -- voluntariness, Miranda, and the Arizona Rules of Evidence which must be considered before such a statement can be used. The only purpose of such a release would be to rescue the state's flimsy case, and to taint the jury pool. It also demonstrates a lack of respect for the U.S. Constitution.

The Fields' Pleading should be heavily considered by this Court, because according to the Clerk's Office Report, Attorney Jack Fields viewed sealed ex parte documents 14 times, *over a* 

one year period, from September 2, 2009 to September 17, 2010.

The "Fields Pleading" was filed *after* Attorney Jack Fields viewed the sealed ex parte documents.

Attorney Fields is an employee of the Yavapai County Attorney, and an agent of that agency. ARS §38-462(A), "Powers and duties of deputies," states:

Unless otherwise provided, each deputy of a state or county officer possesses the powers and may perform the duties prescribed by law for the office of the principal.

Thus, the Yavapai County Attorney is responsible for (or *directed*) Attorney Fields' actions. Mr. Fields was spying on sealed ex parte documents. There is NO explanation why an attorney like Mr. Fields would be viewing sealed ex parte documents -- 14 times. Mr. Fields is in the *civil division* of the Yavapai County Attorney's Office -- and not assigned to nor prosecuting the instant *criminal* case. Ethical and legal issues aside, viewing sealed ex parte documents is dishonest. Worse still, Mr. Fields has represented the Yavapai County Sheriff in the numerous disputes over the housing of the Defendant. It is reasonable to assume that information from the sealed ex parte documents was being shared with the Sheriff's Office. This did not happen in a vacuum, as evidenced by the sheer volume of Yavapai County Attorney employees involved. Here is a list of the ex parte documents viewed by Mr. Fields:

#### Ex Parte documents viewed by Jack Fields - (Civil division - Arizona State Bar #012470):

- 1. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed
- 2. 10/02/09 Motion for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 3. 10/28/09 Notice of Filing Statement (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 4. 11/12/09 Application Revised Application for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 5. 12/09/09 Order Denying (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 6. 12/11/09 Motion for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 7. 12/17/09 Motion for Reconsideration re Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 8. 01/11/10 Motion (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 9. 01/11/10 Motion for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed

- 10. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 11. 05/13/10 Sealed Minute Entry re Ex Parte in chambers Viewed
- 12. 06/23/10 Reply to Supplemental Request re Sanctions Viewed
- 13. 07/08/10 Request for Conference with Court (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 14. 09/17/10 Notice of Filing Transcript (filed ex parte) Viewed

The Yavapai County Sheriff is the police agency involved in prosecuting the Defendant. The fact that their attorney, Mr. Fields -- who has commented in Court against changing the Defendant's release conditions -- has been spying on the Court-Ordered sealed ex parte documents is a gross Constitutional violation, a violation of a Court Order, possibly an ethics violation, and in general, a debacle of the first order.

What were they thinking?

In addition, the ex parte documents are not the only documents that Mr. Fields spied on. He viewed sealed documents as well. There is NO explanation why a *civil division* attorney like Mr. Fields, who is not assigned to nor prosecuting the instant criminal case, would be viewing sealed documents. Mr. Fields was not part of the "sealing process," which involved a Court Order. Mr. Butner and Mr. Paupore were part of that process. Considering the *25 sealed documents viewed* by Mr. Fields, and the fact that Mr. Fields represents the Sheriff -- an agency with no right to view sealed documents -- using the state's phrase-ology, *it appears* that Mr. Fields was part of an improper and possibly unethical investigation. It is reasonable to assume that this information was improperly being shared with the Sheriff's Office. Here are the sealed document viewed by Jack Fields - (Civil division - Arizona State Bar #012470):

- 1. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 2. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 3. 05/04/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 4. 05/05/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 5. 05/06/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 6. 05/06/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 7. 05/11/10 Jury Message Viewed

- 8. 06/02/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 9. 06/08/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 10. 06/17/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 11. 06/30/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 12. 07/07/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 13. 07/08/10 Supplement to State's Motion to Extend Time Viewed
- 14. 07/12/10 Motion to Determine Counsel Viewed
- 15. 07/12/10 Objection to State's Late Disclosure Viewed
- 16. 08/05/10 Order Sealing Document Viewed
- 17. 08/20/10 Order Under Advisement Ruling Viewed
- 18. 08/20/10 Order Under Advisement Ruling Viewed
- 19. 08/20/10 Order Under Advisement Ruling Viewed
- 20. 08/20/10 Order Under Advisement Ruling Viewed
- 21. 08/30/10 Order Granting (Request to Unseal documents) Viewed
- 22. 09/16/10 Court Order/Ruling Viewed
- 23. 09/22/10 Motion and Order to seal Viewed
- 24. 09/22/10 Order Sealing document Viewed
- 25. 09/28/10 Order Under Advisement Ruling Viewed

As mentioned above, many other Yavapai County Attorney employees were involved in this clandestine and illegal investigative operation. Below is a partial list of the County Attorney employees or agents involved. A *complete list* is attached to this Motion with the documents.

#### Barb Paris - (Prescott Misdemeanor division)

#### Ex Parte documents viewed:

- 1. 08/31/09 Motion for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 2. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 3. 12/23/09 Order: Denying Motion for Reconsideration (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 4. 01/14/10 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 (Application filed ex parte) Viewed
- 5. 01/14/10 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed
- 6. 01/14/10 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 7. 03/26/10 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed
- 8. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed

#### Barbara Genego - (Prescott division)

#### Ex Parte documents viewed and printed:

- 1. 03/26/10 Order Appointing (Motion filed ex parte) Printed
- 2. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (Motion filed ex parte) Printed

#### <u>Deb Cowell - (Prescott/Trial division)</u>

#### Ex Parte documents viewed and printed:

- 1. 10/02/09 Motion for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed and Printed
- 2. 11/12/09 Application: Revised Application for 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 3. 12/11/09 Motion for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed and Printed

#### Kathy Durrer - (Prescott/Trial division)

#### Ex Parte documents viewed:

1. 09/02/09 - Order Rule 15.9 Appointment - Viewed

#### Marie Higgins - (Victim Services/Charging division)

#### Ex Parte documents viewed:

- 1. 10/02/09 Motion for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 2. 11/12/09 Revised Application re Rule 15.9 Appointment (filed ex parte) Viewed

#### Pam Spear - (Verde division)

#### Ex Parte documents viewed:

- 1. 02/19/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Printed
- 2. 06/23/10 Reply to Supplemental Request re Sanctions (filed ex parte) Viewed

#### Paula Glover - (Prescott Misdemeanor division)

#### Sealed<sup>7</sup> documents viewed and printed:

- 1. 10/31/08 Grand Jury Minutes Viewed
- 2. 11/04/08 Transcript of Grand Jury Proceedings Viewed
- 3. 08/03/09 Order re Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 4. 08/21/09 Order Amending Rule 15.9 Viewed and Printed
- 5. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed and Printed
- 6. 11/16/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 7. 12/17/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 8. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 9. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 10. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 11. 03/26/10 Order Appointing Viewed

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>The "sealed documents" search is included here rather than below as being illustrative of the illegal investigation which was taking place. There is no other explanation for a secretary who is not assigned to the case viewing *and printing* sealed documents.

- 12. 04/21/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 13. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 14. 09/22/10 Order Sealing Document Viewed

#### Ex Parte documents viewed and printed:

- 1. 08/03/09 Order for Rule 15.9 (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed
- 2. 08/11/09 Order Granting Ex Parte (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed
- 3. 08/21/09 Order Amending 15.9 Appointment (filed ex parte) Viewed and Printed
- 4. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed and Printed
- 5. 11/16/09 Order for Rule 15.9 (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed
- 6. 12/17/09 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed
- 7. 01/14/10 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 8. 01/14/10 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 9. 03/26/10 Order Appointing (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed
- 10. 04/21/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 11. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed

#### Rhonda Grubb - (Prescott Misdemeanor division)

#### Sealed documents viewed and printed:

- 1. 07/12/10 Objection to State's late disclosure Viewed and Printed
- 2. 09/22/10 Order Sealing Document Viewed

#### Seretha Hopper - (Prescott division)

#### Sealed<sup>8</sup> documents viewed and printed:

- 1. 08/03/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 2. 08/19/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 3. 08/21/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 4. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Printed
- 5. 12/17/09 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 6. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 7. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 8. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 9. 02/19/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 10. 04/21/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 11. 08/05/10 Order Sealing Document Viewed
- 12. 09/16/10 Court Order/Ruling Printed

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>The "sealed documents" search is included here rather than below) as being illustrative of the illegal investigation which was taking place. There is no other explanation for a secretary who is not assigned to the case viewing *and printing* sealed documents.

#### 13. 09/22/10 - Order sealing document - Printed

#### Ex Parte documents viewed and printed:

- 1. 08/03/09 Order for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 2. 08/11/09 Order Granting Ex Parte (filed ex parte) Printed
- 3. 08/19/09 Order for Rule 15.9 (application filed ex parte) Printed
- 4. 08/21/09 Amending 15.9 Appointment (application filed ex parte) Printed
- 5. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Printed
- 6. 12/17/09 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 7. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (application filed ex parte) Printed
- 8. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (application filed ex parte) Printed
- 9. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (application filed ex parte) Printed
- 10. 02/19/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (application filed ex parte) Printed
- 11. 04/21/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (application filed ex parte) Printed

#### Tony Camacho - (Victim Services Prescott division)

#### Sealed<sup>9</sup> documents viewed:

- 1. 08/03/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 2. 08/21/09 Order Amending Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 3. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 4. 02/19/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 5. 03/10/10 Motion to Exclude/Preclude evidence Viewed
- 6. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 7. 05/04/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 8. 05/05/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 9. 05/06/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 10. 05/06/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 11. 05/11/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 12. 08/02/10 Motion: Protective Order Viewed
- 13. 08/20/10 Under Advisement Ruling Viewed
- 14. 08/20/10 Under Advisement Ruling Viewed
- 15. 08/20/10 Under Advisement Ruling Viewed
- 16. 08/20/10 Under Advisement Ruling Viewed
- 17. 08/30/10 Order Granting Viewed
- 18. 09/16/10 Court Order/Ruling Viewed

#### Ex Parte documents viewed:

1. 07/21/09 - Motion for 15.9 (filed ex parte) - Viewed

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>The "sealed documents" search is included here rather than below) as being illustrative of the illegal investigation which was taking place. There is no other explanation for a "victim witness" agent, who is not assigned to the case viewing sealed documents.

- 2. 08/03/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 3. 08/21/09 Amending 15.9 Appointment (application filed ex parte) Viewed
- 4. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 5. 02/19/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (application filed ex parte) Viewed
- 6. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed

#### Det. Steven Page - (Yavapai County Sheriffs Office)

#### Sealed documents viewed:

1. 08/03/09 - Order for Rule 15.9 - Viewed

#### Det. John McDorment - (Yavapai County Sheriffs Office)

#### Sealed documents viewed:

1. 07/12/10 - Objection to State's Late Disclosure - Viewed

The last two people listed here are YCSO law enforcement. Det. John McDorment at one point was the case agent. They are both witnesses for the state. Why are they viewing sealed documents? Absent a Court Order, the police have no right to view sealed documents. Without a Court Order, the police viewing the sealed documents is a violation of the Order to seal. To put this into perspective, the police know that once a search warrant is issued, it is a valid court order.

A search warrant is presumed valid and the defendant has the burden of proving its invalidity.

(Mehrens v. State, 138 Ariz. 458, 460-461, 675 P.2d 718, 720 - 721 (Ariz.App., 1983).

In addition, guidance as to how serious the unlawful disclosure of sealed documents / proceedings can be found in § 13-2812(A), "Unlawful grand jury disclosure," which states:

A. A person commits unlawful grand jury disclosure if the person knowingly discloses to another the nature or substance of any grand jury testimony or any decision, result or other matter attending a grand jury proceeding, except in the proper discharge of official duties, at the discretion of the prosecutor to inform a victim of the status of the case or when permitted by the court in furtherance of justice.

B. Unlawful grand jury disclosure is a class 1 misdemeanor.

Here, the Court Orders which sealed the "sealed documents" and the ex parte document was valid, until the state proved the Orders invalid. Which never happened.

An important reason that this case must be dismissed with prejudice is that this Court must impress on the Yavapai County Attorney that a Court Order <u>must be obeyed!</u>

The County Attorney must be responsible for this intrusion into the sealed records by the police, under <u>Carpenter v. Superior Court</u><sup>10</sup>, 176 Ariz. 486, 490 (Ariz.App. Div. 1,1993), and <u>Kyles v. Whitney.</u>514 U.S. 419 (1995).<sup>11</sup>

In its 10.1 Motion, the state wrote:

The State is mindful of its obligation to avoid interfering with Defendant's Sixth Amendment right to counsel of choice. The State believes, however, that the following could be accomplished without any such interference:

1. All of Defendant's motions/applications/requests pursuant to Rule 15.9 be

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> "We agree that a law enforcement agency investigating a criminal action operates as an arm of the prosecutor for purposes of obtaining information that falls within the required disclosure provisions of Rule 15.1."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>"But the prosecution, which alone can know what is undisclosed, must be assigned the consequent responsibility to gauge the likely net effect of all such evidence and make disclosure when the point of "reasonable probability" is reached. This in turn means that the individual prosecutor has a duty to learn of any favorable evidence known to the others acting on the government's behalf in the case, including the police. But whether the prosecutor succeeds or fails in meeting this obligation (whether, that is, a failure to disclose is in good faith or bad faith, see <u>Brady</u>, 373 U.S., at 87, the prosecution's responsibility for failing to disclose known, favorable evidence rising to a material level of importance is inescapable. <u>Kyles v. Whitley</u>, 514 U.S. 419, 437-438 (1995).

<sup>&</sup>quot;We have has since held that the duty to disclose such evidence is applicable even though there has been no request by the accused, ... and that the duty encompasses impeachment evidence as well as exculpatory evidence. (Citation omitted). Moreover, the rule encompasses evidence "known only to police investigators and not to the prosecutor."

Strickler v. Greene, 527 U.S. 263 (1999)

- unsealed for the reviewing Court;
- 2. Transcripts of the ex parte proceedings relating to each request be transcribed and be made available to the reviewing Court;
- 3. The reviewing Court redact all matters which are confidential as provided for in Rule 15.9 or otherwise (i.e., attorney-client confidences) prior to the distribution of same to the State and the Victims; and
- 4. A finding be made by the reviewing Court whether Judge Lindberg and the defense attorneys had improper ex parte contact warranting a change of judge from Judge Lindberg for cause.

These statements by the state are not truthful. First, the state has *never* been "mindful of the Defendant's 6th Amendment Rights" -- it had already conducted an illegal investigation of the sealed ex parte documents *before* the 10.1 Motion was filed. The state's actions are antithetical to being "mindful of the Defendant's 6th Amendment Rights." Further, the four requests (*supra*) made at the end of the 10.1 Motion were merely camouflage for the fact that the state had already conducted an illegal investigation *before* the 10.1 Motion was filed. The state and already knew of the sealed ex parte documents. It just could not special action without admitting its wrongdoing. The Court of Appeals surely would have pierced the veil and discovered the state's peccadilloes.

For instance, an important document viewed *and printed* by the state was the Defendant's April 23, 2010 "Defendant's Motion for Rule 15.9 appointment of Darko Babic" (Hereinafter "Babic 15.9 Motion"). The following Yavapai County employees viewed and/or printed the Babic 15.9 Motion:

- 1. Jack Fields (Civil division Arizona State Bar #012470)
- 2. Barb Paris (Prescott Misdemeanor division)
- 3. Barbara Genego (Prescott division)
- 4. Paula Glover (Prescott Misdemeanor division)
- 5. Tony Camacho (Victim Services Prescott division)

The reason it was so important that the Yavapai County Attorneys were caught spying on this Babic 15.9 Motion, is that Mr. Babic was not going to be a witness for the Defense. Mr. Babic had been consulted by the Defense to "review and analyze the golf club materials and failure that has been alleged to be the murder weapon." (Babic 15.9 Motion, pg. 2). The Defense then decided not to call Mr. Babic as a witness.

The last ex parte document viewed by Mr. Fields was the September 17, 2010 "Notice Filing Transcript," which stated "EX PARTE, UNDER SEAL" on the face sheet. It had a transcript attached, which, at the top of the page, was clearly titled:

"7/10/2009 Hearing - Ex Parte - UNDER SEAL"

That 7/10/2009 Ex Parte Hearing Transcript included a lot of details, which were never meant to be seen by the state. The Court had made specific Orders sealing the matter. Topics of discussion during that 7/10/2009 Ex Parte Hearing included the Defendant's indigency status (the Defendant's financial data was discussed in detail), the status of the real estate holdings, the Defendant's and/or his daughters' interest in the Kennedy estate (*the state's spying on this probably had a lot to do with a charge in the new Indictment!*), divorce attorney costs, tax refund status, the Defendant's debts to his family, debt from lines of credit and credit cards, a complete discussion of the proposed experts, paralegals and investigators (some of which had not been disclosed), and the Defendant's parent's financial involvement. The state was bound by the Court Order sealing this material, and should not have read this document.

The state viewing and printing any of the Defense's 15.9 Motions were blatant invasions of the Defense investigation process and an invasions of possible Defense strategies. The Defense can never adequately demonstrate the depth of the prejudice which happened as a result of the state's clandestine and illegal invasion. This much is clear: the state had an illegal window

with which to be able to preview the Defendant's strategies and investigations. The extent to which the state reacted to the sealed Defense information, illegally obtained from the state's viewing and printing sealed ex parte documents, will never be known. The Court has enough tangible evidence to presume prejudice, because there is an ample written record that the state viewed and printed sealed ex parte documents.

#### 2). LAW AND ARGUMENT

First, it must be stated that the Defense ex parte filings clearly denoted "EX PARTE, IN CAMERA, UNDER SEAL" on the face of the pleading. (Emphasis in the originals, attached).

The Orders issued by the Court to seal the documents, pursuant to Rule 15.9 requests, clearly stated (UNDER SEAL) on the face of the Order. Once anyone for the Yavapai County

Attorney's Office saw this denotation -- even by accident -- they had a duty to report that they had seen it. Any viewer of a sealed and/or sealed ex parte document had a duty to NOT READ THE DOCUMENT!

In the two Reports generated by the Yavapai County Clerk's Office regarding sealed and/or ex parte pleadings in this case, provided to undersigned counsel, via Judge Mackey's March 16, 2011 "Ruling," the "Ex Parte Sealed Documents" section listed all the documents that were viewed and/or printed. There cannot be a doubt that if a reasonably prudent person accidently stumbled upon one of the documents that the following facts would be glaringly obvious: 1) The documents were *sealed* by a Court Order; 2) The documents were *ex parte* and sealed by a Court Order; 3) and the *ex parte* documents which were sealed by a Court Order were not to be viewed by anyone. By viewing the sealed ex parte documents (and sealed documents in general) the employees of the Yavapai County Attorney's Office were committing a *knowing* violation.

Knowing behavior is established by invoking, among other things, objective factors that include "the situation in which the prosecutor found himself, the evidence of actual knowledge and intent and any other factors which may give rise to an appropriate inference or conclusion." Pool, 139 Ariz. at 108 n. 9, 677 P.2d at 271 n. 9. Applying this standard, there can be no doubt that Zawada, an experienced prosecutor, was aware of his direct disobedience of a court rule. In re Zawada, 208 Ariz. 232, 237, 92 P.3d 862, 867 (Ariz., 2004).

There can be no doubt that the experienced prosecutors in the County Attorney's Office were aware of their direct disobedience of a Court Order. They had a duty to report it, but they did not.

In a legal system which relies on the integrity of lawyers to provide honest, forthright adversarial representation as a means to achieving truth and justice, we demand that members of the bar provide nothing less.

Matter of Wetzel 143 Ariz. 35, 45, 691 P.2d 1063, 1073 (Ariz., 1984).

The notion that receipt of privileged communications imposes a duty on counsel to take some reasonable remedial action is hardly a novel concept. It stems from common sense, ethical rules and the origins of the privilege. Of course, had Department counsel entertained any doubt that they possessed the materials improperly, the opinion of the Idaho State Bar representative should have dispelled it. Yet-and this is particularly troubling for us, as it was for the trial court-the attorneys continued to collect and read documents after being advised by the state bar to send the documents to the court. As the district court concluded, counsel "each had an individual ethical and professional duty to immediately seal and submit to the Court both the initial correspondence and the correspondence subsequently received from [Department] personnel as soon as they became aware that the correspondence involved confidential communications between [inmates' counsel] and the inmate plaintiffs."

Department counsel's actions in this case do not pass even the most lenient ethical "smell test." They knowingly disregarded advice from the bar counsel and bypassed questions of ethics in an effort to gain advantage in this litigation. Despite their roles as officers of the court, they failed to inform the court of their possession of the privileged materials until eight months after the first acquisition. In view of the circumstances surrounding the acquisition and use of the privileged documents, we conclude that the district court did not abuse its

discretion in finding that the attorneys acted in bad faith and in imposing sanctions under the court's inherent power

Gomez v. Vernon 255 F.3d 1118, 1133 -1134 (C.A.9 Wash. 2001), italics added).

The pitfalls of inadvertent disclosure and the dilemma posed for counsel who are in receipt of such materials has prompted the American Bar Association Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility to issue two formal opinions on the subject. These opinions reflect some of the same principles articulated in Zolin. In November 1992, the Committee issued an opinion, based upon the Model Rules of Professional Conduct, relating to the inadvertent disclosure of confidential materials. The opinion provides:

A lawyer who receives materials that on their face appear to be subject to the attorney-client privilege or otherwise confidential, under circumstances where it is clear that they were not intended for the receiving lawyer, should refrain from examining the materials, notify the sending lawyer and abide the instructions of the lawyer who sent them.

ABA Comm. on Ethics and Prof'l Responsibility, Formal Op. 368 (1992). Two years later, the Committee issued another formal opinion, this one regarding the unsolicited receipt of privileged or confidential materials. The committee stated:

A lawyer who receives on an unauthorized basis materials of an adverse party that she knows to be privileged or confidential should, upon recognizing the privileged or confidential nature of the materials, either refrain from reviewing such materials or review them only to the extent required to determine how appropriately to proceed; she should notify her adversary's lawyer that she has such materials and should either follow instructions of the adversary's lawyer with respect to the disposition of the materials, or refrain from using the materials until a definitive resolution of the proper disposition of the materials is obtained from a court.

ABA Comm. on Ethics and Prof'l Responsibility, Formal Op. 382 (1994). (Vernon, *supra*, at 1132).

The Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution gives an accused the right to assistance of counsel for his defense. This includes the right to be secure in the investigation and preparation of strategies and a defense. The case on point is <u>St. v. Pecard</u>, 196 Ariz. 371, 998

P.2d 453 (Ariz.App. Div. 1,1999):

That amendment means "to assure fairness in the adversary criminal process." <u>U.S. v. Morrison</u>, 449 U.S. 361, 364 (1981). Effective representation is not possible unless the defendant is able to confer in private with his attorney. See <u>St. v. Holland</u>, 147 Ariz. 453, 455, 711 P.2d 592, 594 (1985). See also Ariz. R.Crim. P. 6.1(a) ("The right to be represented shall include the right to consult in private with an attorney ...").

Thus, a defendant's right to counsel includes protection from improper intrusions by the prosecutor or other government agents. See St. v. Warner, 150 Ariz. at 127, 722 P.2d at 295. If a state agent interferes with confidential attorney-client communications, not only is there a risk of disclosure of confidential information but also such an intrusion chills free discussion between a defendant and his attorney. See *Id.*; see also St. v. Sugar, 84 N.J. 1, 417 A.2d 474, 483 (1980) (finding that interference with confidential relationship destroys counsel's effectiveness because effective defense can follow "only when a defendant has made full and frank disclosure of knowledge of events surrounding alleged crime").

(Id., at 377, 459).

The <u>Pecard</u> Court found a 6th Amendment violation in part because the state had opened Pecard's mail. In this case, the 6th Amendment violation is worse, the state's viewing and printing any of the Defense's 15.9 Motions were blatant invasions of the Defense investigation process and strategies. The state invaded privileged work product, violated a Court Order, viewed and printed (and presumably distributed) sealed ex parte material, printed and viewed sealed materials -- all the while feigning shock that ex parte proceedings were taking place. The Defense can never adequately demonstrate the depth of the prejudice which happen as a result of the state's clandestine and illegal invasion. The extent to which the state reacted to the sealed Defense information, illegally obtained from the state's viewing and printing sealed ex parte documents, will never be known. In this case, the Court has enough tangible evidence to presume prejudice, because there is a written record of what the state viewed and printed. The state illegally tapping the defense lawyers' phone lines to learn strategy and defenses would not

have been worse. The Pecard Court held:

Opening Pecard's privileged mail outside his presence also violated the Sixth Amendment. While the exact content of the opened mail is unknown, it was clearly identified as legal mail and was purposefully opened and read by MCSO over a period of months. Even without knowing the detailed contents, we must assume that the intercepted correspondence from Pecard's attorneys contained facts concerning the investigation of the offenses charged or defense plans and strategies.

Pecard's privileged mail from the military may not have been as clearly labeled as his other privileged mail. However, he filed numerous grievances about the opening of the Army mail and, after September 1997, all of his incoming mail was received by Lieutenant Pinto, a man familiar with the military and its designations. Yet, his mail continued to be opened.

After Pecard presented such evidence, the burden of proof shifted to the state to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that such interception was not prejudicial. See Matter of Kozak, 256 N.W.2d 717, 724 (S.D.1977) (concluding that defendant must initially show that government agents intercepted confidential communication involving facts of offenses charged or defense strategy and then burden shifts to state to prove beyond reasonable doubt that interception was not prejudicial); State v. Milligan, 40 Ohio St.3d 341, 533 N.E.2d 724, 729 (1988) (finding that defendant must present prima facie evidence of prejudice and burden of proof then shifts to state). The state has not met its burden of proof in showing that the mail interception was not prejudicial. We must thus conclude that the opening and reading of Pecard's privileged legal mail violated his Sixth Amendment rights.

As to the seizure of Pecard's letters from his attorneys, his logs of communications with his attorneys and notes of discussions with his attorneys, Pecard did not specifically state that the letters, logs and notes contained information about facts of his cases or defense strategies, although a reasonable inference from his testimony is that they may well have. However, unlike <u>Warner</u>, where the seized documents were preserved by the sheriff's office and could be inspected by the court, the state here could not produce any of Pecard's legal materials irretrievably taken from his cell by MCSO.

The information contained in these materials was within the exclusive control of MCSO. By failing to produce these materials, the state failed to rebut the presumption that Pecard's Sixth Amendment rights again were violated by their seizure. Cf. Matter of Kozak, 256 N.W.2d at 725 (concluding that state's inability to produce tape recordings of intercepted confidential communications with attorneys or provide testimony about them forecloses discovery of the communications by defendant and constitutes Sixth Amendment violation).

St. v. Pecard, 196 Ariz. 371, 378, 998 P.2d 453, 460 (Ariz.App. Div. 1,1999).

In this case, the state will not be able to produce any cognizable evidence of how its trial preparation, investigations and case strategies were effected by its illegal interception of sealed ex parte documents. It was a "ripple effect" to be sure. Because the Defense has now presented sufficient evidence, the burden of proof shifted to the state to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that such interception was not prejudicial. Because the state will not be able to produce any cognizable evidence this ripple effect, it forecloses discovery of the ripple effect by defendant and constitutes Sixth Amendment violation.

A prosecutor has a special place in our system of justice. In <u>State v. Talmadge</u>, the Arizona Supreme Court held, "a prosecutor has the responsibility of a minister of justice and not simply that of an advocate. This responsibility carries with it specific obligations to see that a defendant is accorded procedural justice and that guilt is decided upon the basis of sufficient evidence." 196 Ariz. 436 (2000), (Citing, Ariz. R. Sup. Ct. 42 ER 3.8, Comment 1).

Both ethical rules and case law oblige a prosecutor to see that defendants receive a fair trial. See: St. v. Cornell, 179 Ariz. 314, 331, 878 P.2d 1352, 1369 (1994); St. v. Rodriguez, 192 Ariz. 58, 64, 961 P.2d 1006, 1012 (1998).

In this case, the state has a duty to insure the Defendant receives procedural justice. The Defendant necessarily must rely on the ethical fortitude of the state. Sadly, the state abandoned their duties as ministers of justice in the worst possible way: they invaded the constitutionally protected work product of the Defense. It would not have been worse had they burglarized the offices of the Defense and copied work product and/or privileged documents.

The fact that the Court Ordered the ex parte documents sealed is a huge problem for the state. From a review of the record, the only legitimate ways the state knew an ex parte document

had been sealed (and that a ex parte hearing had taken place) was through Judge Lindberg's July 6, 2009 Minute Entry Order (*supra*), and the Defendant's July 6, 2009 15.9 Motion (*supra*) both of which were copied to Joe Butner, lead attorney for the state at the time (*supra*, pgs. 5, 7). If the state disagreed with Judge Lindberg's July 6, 2009 Order (or any other Order) it had a proper *legal* avenue to seek a *legal* remedy: special action. The state knows this option, because they are very fond of parroting Morehart v. Barton (*supra*) in every motion.

Instead, the state willfully violated a Court Order, by viewing and printing sealed ex parte documents. The state was using improper methods to obtain a conviction, a violation of their special obligations and responsibilities as prosecutors.

The prosecutor has an obligation to seek justice, not merely a conviction, and *must refrain from using improper methods* to obtain a conviction. See <u>Bible</u>, 175 Ariz. at 600, 858 P.2d at 1203; <u>Pool</u>, 139 Ariz. at 103, 677 P.2d at 266. "We emphasize that the responsibilities of a prosecutor go beyond the duty to convict defendants. Pursuant to its role of 'minister of justice,' the prosecution has a duty to see that defendants receive a fair trial. Ariz. R. Sup.Ct. 42, E.R. 3.8, comment; <u>State v. Cornell</u>, 179 Ariz. 314, 331, 878 P.2d 1352, 1369 (1994)." <u>State v. Rodriguez</u>, 192 Ariz. 58, 64, 961 P.2d 1006, 1012 (1998).

St. v. Hughes, 193 Ariz. 72, 80, 969 P.2d 1184, 1192 (Ariz., 1998).

This has to be considered by this Court as a violation committed by attorneys -- even though some non-attorney staff members were involved. The state cannot claim that these were "rogue employees, acting on their own." No, the staff members are employees of the Yavapai County Attorney, and thus agents of that agency. The principle is responsible for the acts of the agents. The County Attorney is responsible to the actions of her employees. Besides, the obvious answer to why the staff members viewed and printed sealed ex parte documents is that they were instructed to by supervisors.

Arizona Rules of Professional Conduct, Ethical Rule (E.R.) 5.3. Responsibilities

#### Regarding Nonlawyer Assistants states:

With respect to a nonlawyer employed or retained by or associated with a lawyer:

- (a) a partner, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a law firm shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer;
- (b) a lawyer having direct supervisory authority over the nonlawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer; and
- (c) a lawyer shall be responsible for conduct of such a person that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer if:
- (1) the lawyer orders or, with the knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or
- (2) the lawyer is a partner or has comparable managerial authority in the law firm in which the person is employed, or has direct supervisory authority over the person, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.

#### (ER 5.3, italics added).

In this case, non-lawyers viewed (and printed) ex parte documents an incredible 46 times, and viewed/printed sealed documents 79 times.

Then there is Deputy County Attorney Jack Fields. As an attorney, Mr. Fields is not only bound by the laws of the state of Arizona (for instance, not to violate a Court Order), but also the Arizona Rules of Professional Conduct, which state:

#### A lawyer shall not:

- (a) unlawfully obstruct another party's access to evidence or unlawfully alter, destroy or conceal a document or other material having potential evidentiary value. A lawyer shall not counsel or assist another person to do any such act;
- (b) falsify evidence, counsel or assist a witness to testify falsely, or offer an inducement to a witness that is prohibited by law;

- (c) knowingly disobey an obligation under the rules of a tribunal except for an open refusal based on an assertion that no valid obligation exists;
- (d) in pretrial procedure, make a frivolous discovery request or fail to make reasonably diligent effort to comply with a legally proper discovery request by an opposing party;
- (e) in trial, allude to any matter that the lawyer does not reasonably believe is relevant or that will not be supported by admissible evidence, assert personal knowledge of facts in issue except when testifying as a witness, or state a personal opinion as to the justness of a cause, the credibility of a witness, the culpability of a civil litigant or the guilt or innocence of an accused; or
- (f) request a person other than a client to refrain from voluntarily giving relevant information to another party unless:
- (1) the person is a relative or an employee or other agent of a client; and
- (2) the lawyer reasonably believes that the person's interests will not be adversely affected by refraining from giving such information.

#### (E.R. 3.4, italics added).

ARS §38-462(A), "Powers and duties of deputies," states:

Unless otherwise provided, each deputy of a state or county officer possesses the powers and may perform the duties prescribed by law for the office of the principal.

Under ARS §38-462(A), the Yavapai County Attorney is responsible for Mr. Fields actions, and under E.R. 3.4 the Yavapai County Attorney is responsible for all violations, whether by Mr. Fields or any deputy county attorney who instructed a staff member to view and/or print sealed ex parte documents. E.R 8.4 states, in the applicable part,

It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to:

- (a) violate or attempt to violate the Rules of Professional Conduct, knowingly assist or induce another to do so, or do so through the acts of another;
- (b) commit a criminal act that reflects adversely on the lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a lawyer in other respects;

- (c) engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation;
- (d) engage in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice ...

The Yavapai County attorney violated sections a - d, above.

The violations by the Yavapai County Attorney's Office may be viewed as contempt of court, for wilfully violating the Court's Orders (as thoroughly outline above). This Court, by and through Judge Mackey and the Clerk of Courts, has been investigating this case. Perhaps that investigation should include contempt of court and possible ethical violations.

#### 3. DISMISSAL IS THE REMEDY

There is no justice in allowing a party to benefit from its own misconduct. The Court has to consider whether or not a dismissal with prejudice is justified. Here, the state's actions were intentional, blatant, illegal and possibly unethical. The state violated what should be sacred amongst all Americans: the Constitutional Right to prepare and present a defense, unmolested by illegal invasions into the fragile privacy of strategy and trial preparation. The state violated that fragile privacy -- and Court Orders in its obsessive zeal to find out what experts and defenses the Defense team were exploring.

It was not just a little invasion. It was not by accident. It was not inadvertent. No, the state intentionally viewed and printed ex parte and sealed pleadings using the OnBase system, 164 times, because it was obsessed with the subject matter and was conducting a full-bore, illegal investigation. The Ex Parte documents were viewed and printed by the Yavapai County Attorney's Office, Yavapai County Victim Services a total of 60 times!

#### The Pecard Court held:

Given the MCSO's blatant Sixth Amendment violations, the crucial legal question becomes whether the trial court's dismissal of the indictments was the appropriate remedy. In addition to consideration of a defendant's own constitutional rights, courts have also recognized "society's interest in the administration of criminal justice." <u>United States v. Morrison</u>, 449 U.S. at 364, 101 S.Ct. 665. Courts narrowly tailor remedies to Sixth Amendment violations to avoid unnecessarily infringing on this societal interest. See *id*. As stated by the United States Supreme Court:

Our approach has thus been to identify and then neutralize the taint by tailoring relief appropriate in the circumstances to assure the defendant the effective assistance of counsel and a fair trial. The premise of our prior cases is that the constitutional infringement identified has had or threatens some adverse effect upon the effectiveness of counsel's representation or has produced some other prejudice to the defense. Absent such impact on the criminal proceeding, however, there is no basis for imposing a remedy in that proceeding, which can go forward with full recognition of the defendant's right to counsel and to a fair trial.

More particularly, absent demonstrable prejudice, or substantial threat thereof, dismissal of the indictment is plainly inappropriate, even though the violation may have been deliberate. *Id.* at 365, 101 S.Ct. 665.

St. v. Pecard, 196 Ariz. 371, 379, 998 P.2d 453, 461 (Ariz.App. Div. 1,1999).

After what has been uncovered in this case, can anyone have faith in the Defendant's ability to receive a fair trial with the Yavapai County Attorney involved? Can anyone make a straight faced argument that the Yavapai County Attorney is the least bit concerned with society's interest in the administration of criminal justice?

The answer to both is an emphatic "NO!"

Though the <u>Pecard</u> Court eventually reinstated the charges against its defendant, it said:

As a law enforcement agency, MCSO is sworn to uphold the nation's law in its entirety, including the Fifth and Sixth Amendments and the presumption of innocence, regardless of zeal, circumstance or person. Its failure to do so denies the law's protections not only to the defendant but also to his alleged victims and even society as a whole. Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England, said it well long ago:

This country's planted thick with laws from coast to coast ... and if you cut them down ... do you really think you could stand upright in the winds that would blow then? Yes, I'd give [even] the Devil benefit of law for my own safety's sake.

St. v. Pecard, 196 Ariz. 371, 381, 998 P.2d 453, 463 (Ariz.App. Div. 1,1999), quoting Robert Bolt, "A Man for All Seasons," 66 (Vintage 1990).

Here, the Yavapai County Sheriff violated a Court Order by viewing sealed documents. But the Sheriff's actions were merely the tip of the iceberg. It was the Yavapai County Attorney which committed the most egregious acts. As a law firm, the Yavapai County Attorney is sworn to uphold the nation's laws in totality, including the Fifth and Sixth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution, and the presumption of innocence, regardless of zeal, circumstance or person. Its failure to do so denies the law's protections not only to the Defendant, but also to his alleged victims and even *society as a whole*. (paraphrasing <u>Pecard</u>).

Imagine the Yavapai County Attorney prosecuting a kiddie porn case, in which the defendant claimed that it was only "accidental" or only "incidental" that the documents had been viewed and printed 164 times over a two-year period. The County Attorney would view that defense as absurd. Equally absurd will be the Yavapai County Attorney eventually claiming that it was only "accidental" or only "incidental" that the sealed ex parte documents and sealed documents in this case had been viewed and printed 164 times over a two-year period.

This case must be dismissed.

#### 4. <u>DISQUALIFICATION IS AN ALTERNATIVE, AND APPROPRIATE REMEDY</u>

If the court is unwilling to dismiss the case, then disqualification of the entire Yavapai County Attorney's Office and the Yavapai County Sheriff is appropriate for the following reasons:

a) The Yavapai County Attorney can not prevent the spread of invidious information to its attorneys, or the Yavapai County Sheriff. The state's illegal actions must be imputed to the head of the office down. The state intentionally viewed and printed ex parte and sealed pleadings using the OnBase system, because it was obsessed with the subject matter and was conducting a full-bore, illegal investigation, *supra*, which will deprive the Defendant of a fair Trial.

- b) The appearance of impropriety in this case is clear. The state intentionally viewed and printed ex parte and sealed pleadings using the OnBase system, because it was obsessed with the subject matter and was conducting a full-bore, illegal investigation, *supra*. In attempting to balance the interests of the state and the Defendant, the appearance of impropriety is important. Disqualification is the only remedy.
- c) This motion is not made for harassment purposes.
- d) Disqualification of the Yavapai County Attorney does not prejudice the State of Arizona. The state would not lose evidence as the result of a disqualification. The state would not lose witnesses as the result of a disqualification. The prosecution against the Defendant would remain intact. See generally: <u>St. v.Gottsfield</u>, 171 Ariz. 195, 829 P.2d 1241 (Ct. App. Div. I 1992).

A prosecuting attorney is held to a higher standard of conduct than an ordinary attorney. State v. Noriega, 142 Ariz. 474, 690 P.2d 775 (1984). A prosecutor has the responsibility of a minister of justice and not simply that of an advocate. This responsibility carries with it specific obligations to see that the defendant is accorded procedural justice. Comment, Rules of Professional Conduct, ER 3.8.

The United States Supreme Court has observed that "a prosecutor, while free to strike hard blows, 'is not at liberty to strike foul ones." Wilson v. People, 743 P.2d 415, 418 (Colo. 1987) (quoting Berger v. U.S., 295 U.S. 78, 88 (1935)). In Wilson, the high court also pointed out that because a prosecutor represents the "sovereign whose obligation to govern impartially is as compelling as its obligation to govern at all," the prosecutor's interest in a criminal prosecution "is not that it shall win a case, but that Justice shall be done." Wilson, 743 P.2d at 418 (quoting Berger, 295 U.S. at 88). This governmental responsibility also imposes upon the prosecutor the responsibility to refrain from improper methods calculated to produce a wrongful conviction as well as to use every legitimate means to bring about a just one. Wilson, 743 P.2d at 418.

#### **CONCLUSION**

What has happened in this case is way beyond the pale. It is outrageous. It should shock

the conscious of the judiciary. The state intentionally viewed and printed ex parte and sealed pleadings using the OnBase system, because it was obsessed with the subject matter and was conducting a full-bore, illegal investigation. The state changed strategies and filed new charges in part based on their illegal breach of sealed ex partes documents/hearings. The state's murder case against the Defendant has always been very weak. There are powerful facts that remain intact after years of investigation. The state cannot place the Defendant at the scene of the crime: No DNA, no blood, no fingerprints or other biological evidence, and no confession. Importantly, these facts will never change – no new evidence will surface that could place the Defendant at the scene of the crime – because he was not there and did not murder Carol Kennedy. Those facts are probably what sent the state into a frenzy, searching through forbidden fruit: sealed ex parte documents.

A court has the inherent power to sanction a party or its lawyers if it acts in "willful disobedience of a court order ... or when the losing party has acted in bad faith, vexatiously, wantonly, or for oppressive reasons," as well as for "willful[] abuse [of the] judicial processes." <a href="Vernon">Vernon</a>, supra. For the above-stated reasons, and the appearance of impropriety, the Defendant is asking the Court to DISMISS THE CASE WITH PREJUDICE. In the alternative, the Court should DISQUALIFY the Yavapai County Attorney from the Defendant's pending case.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this May 2, 2011.

Craig Williams

A copy of the foregoing delivered to:

Hon. Warren Darrow, Division PTB, Hon. David Mackey, Yavapai County Presiding Judge Jeff Paupore, Steve Young Yavapai County Attorney's Office

The Defendant

Greg Parzych, via e-mailed .pdf

bv:

### PLED EX PARTE AND UNDER SEAL

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### FELED EXPARTE AND UNDER SEAL

		W. Tanahara
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10	Attorneys for Defendant	
11 12	14	OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
	IN AND FOR THE C	COUNTY OF YAVAPAI
13 14	STATE OF ARIZONA,	) No. P1300CR20081339
15	Plaintiff,	) ) Div. 6
16	vs.	) DEFENSE REQUEST PURSUANT
17	STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,	) TO ETHICAL RULE 3.3
18 19	Defendant.	) FILED EX PARTE
20		) EXPEDITED ) HEARING REQUESTED
21		)
22		
23	Defense counsel for Mr. DeMocker	r hereby request an immediate ex parte
24	proceeding pursuant to Ethical Rule 3.3.	On September 19, 2010 counsel became aware
25	of information that must be corrected purs	uant to their ethical obligations under Ethical
26	Rule 3.3(a). Counsel believe that this infe	ormation may also effect counsels' ability to
27		

### 7/10/2009 Hearing - Ex Parte - UNDER SEAL

1	JULY 10, 200
	2:22 P.M
2	
	EX PARTE PROCEEDING
3	
4	APPEARANCES:
5	FOR THE DEFENDANT: MR. JOHN SEARS AND MR. LARRY
	HAMMOND.
6	
7	THE COURT: We are going to make a record.
8	This is CR 2008-1339, State versus Steven
9	Carroll DeMocker. This is a requested ex parte proceeding.
10	I received a motion through defense counsel July 6?
11	MR. SEARS: I believe so.
12	THE COURT: to file applications pursuant
13	to Rule 15.9 for ex parte, in camera, under seal type of
14	hearing. Rule 15.9 contemplates no ex parte proceedings,
15	communications or requests unless a showing is made
16	concerning the need for confidentiality, but also requires
17	such proceedings to still be recorded verbatim and made a
18	part of the record available for appellate review.
19	I believed, based on the motion that was
20	presented July 6th, that a proper showing had been made
21	concerning the need for confidentiality based upon the
22	written motion. I had ordered that motion to be sealed by
23	the clerk.
24	Did you want to make any further record,
25	in addition to what you said in the writton matical

		ORIGINAL FILED THIS
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2	Anne M. Chapman, 025965	B. Chamberlain
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9	John.Sears@azbar.org	
10	Attorneys for Defendant	
11		
12		OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA COUNTY OF YAVAPAI
13		
14	STATE OF ARIZONA,	) No. P1300CR20081339
15	Plaintiff,	) Div. 6
16	vs.	) DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR
17	STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,	) TRANSCRIPT OF UNDER SEAL ) HEARING
18	,	)
19	Defendant.	)
20		) YUNDED CELL EXTRADOR
21		) UNDER SEAL, EX PARTE
22	Steven DeMocker, by and through o	counsel, hereby requests an under seal
23	transcript be prepared and provided to the	defense for the July 16, 2010 hearing held
24	under seal.	
25		
26	DATED this 20 <sup>th</sup> day of July, 2010.	
27		
28		

		ADMINIST ELLED THIS AREA
		CRICAL FIGURE 18 2010
1	Larry A. Hammond, 004049	JEANNE HILLY 3 Clark Superior South RAUGH
2	Anne M. Chapman, 025965 OSBORN MALEDON, P.A.	Clark Superior Social BAUGH  By SKELBAUGH  Ectably
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	John.Sears@azbar.org	
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	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT	OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
12	IN AND FOR THE C	COUNTY OF YAVAPAI
13	STATE OF ARIZONA,	) No. P1300CR20081339
14		) Discontinuo
15	Plaintiff,	) Div. 6
16	vs.	) DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR
17	STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,	) TRANSCRIPT OF EX PARTE ) UNDER SEAL HEARING
18	Defendant.	)
19	Defendant.	)
20		) ) EX PARTE, IN CAMERA,
21		UNDER SEAL
22		<del></del>
23	Steven DeMocker, by and through o	counsel, hereby requests an ex parte under
24	seal transcript be prepared and provided to	the defense for the June 10, 2009 hearing
25	held ex parte, in camera, and under seal. (N	Minute Entry from hearing attached).
26	DATED this 16 <sup>th</sup> day of July, 2010.	
27	DATED and to day of July, 2010.	
28		

IIII 1 0 2009

- {		ORIGINAL FILED THIS.
1	Larry A. Hammond, 004049	DAY OF JEANNE HICKS
2	Anne M. Chapman, 025965	CLERK SUPERIOR COURT Harcey
	OSBORN MALEDON, P.A. 2929 N. Central Avenue, 21st Floor	DEPUTY
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10	Attorneys for Defendant	
11	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT	OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
12		
13	IN AND FOR THE CO	OUNTY OF YAVAPAI
	STATE OF ARIZONA,	) No. CR 2008-1339
14	Plaintiff,	} Div. 6
15	Vs.	}
16		}
17	STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,	) DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR DETERMINATION OF
	Defendant.	) INDIGENCY AND FOR RULE
18		) 15.9 APPOINTMENTS
19		(EX PARTE, IN CAMERA, UNDER
20		SEAL)
21		
		<del></del>
22	Defendant Steven C. DeMocker, by	and through counsel, hereby moves this
23		
24		on of indigency and under Rule 15.9 (a) and
	(c) to appoint a mitigation expert, investiga	tors, paralegal, consulting forensic computer
25	expert, consulting DNA expert, consulting	cell phone tower expert, consulting blood
26	spatter and crime scene expert consulting t	fingerprint expert, and a consulting forensic
27		
	pathologist.	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Larry A. Hammond, 004049 Anne M. Chapman, 025965 OSBORN MALEDON, P.A. 2929 N. Central Avenue, 21st Floor Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793 (602) 640-9000 lhammond@omlaw.com achapman@omlaw.com John M. Sears, 005617 P.O. Box 4080 Prescott, Arizona 86302 (928) 778-5208 John.Sears@azbar.org Attorneys for Defendant  IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF IN AND FOR THE COU STATE OF ARIZONA, Plaintiff, vs. STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER, Defendant.	
221 222 23 24 25 26 27 28	Defendant Steven C. DeMocker, by and throu conduct a brief ex part, in camera conference discuss the status of funding for the defense in held tomorrow, July 9, 2010 either before or a case currently set for 10:00 am.  DATED this 8 <sup>th</sup> day of July, 2010.	with defense counsel under Rule 15.9 to a this matter. Defendant suggests that it be

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Larry A. Hammond, 004049 Anne M. Chapman, 025965 OSBORN MALEDON, P.A. 2929 N. Central Avenue, 21st Floor Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793 (602) 640-9000 Ihammond@omlaw.com achapman@omlaw.com  John M. Sears, 005617 P.O. Box 4080 Prescott, Arizona 86302 (928) 778-5208 John.Sears@azbar.org	ORIGINAL FILED THIS 28 2011 DAY OF JEANNE HICKS Clerk Superior Court By S. KELBAUGH
10	Attorneys for Defendant	
11		OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
12	IN AND FOR THE CO	OUNTY OF YAVAPAI
13	STATE OF ARIZONA,	No. P1300CR20081339
14	Plaintiff,	) Div. 6
15	vs.	S DEFENDANTS MOTION FOR
16 17	STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,  Defendant.	) DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR ) RULE 15.9 APPOINTMENT OF ) DARKO BABIC )
18		) EX PARTE, IN CAMERA, UNDER ) SEAL
19		_)
20	Defendant Steven C. DeMocker, by a	and through counsel, hereby moves this
21		
22	Court under Rule 15.9 (a) and (c) to appoint	
23	on matters relating to materials testing and f	Ť
24	<u>MO1</u>	<u>rion</u>
25	1. Counsel Request That the Court A	
26	Expert on Matters Relating to Mate	
27		Darko Babic under Rule 15.9. The State
28	has alleged that a golf club with a graphite si	nant was the murder weapon. Mr. Babic is

		DAY OF JEANNE HICKS
1	Larry A. Hammond, 004049	Clerk Superior Court, Valores C.
2	Anne M. Chapman, 025965	By Deputy Deputy
3	OSBORN MALEDON, P.A. 2929 N. Central Avenue, 21st Floor	
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6	John M. Sears, 005617	
7	P.O. Box 4080 Prescott, Arizona 86302	
8	(928) 778-5208 John.Sears@azbar.org	
9	Attorneys for Defendant	
11	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT O	F THE STATE OF ARIZONA
12	IN AND FOR THE CO	UNTY OF YAVAPAI
13	STATE OF ARIZONA,	No. P1300CR20081339
14	Plaintiff,	} Div. 6
15	vs.	DEFENDANT'S MOTION RULE
16	STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,	) 15.9 APPOINTMENT OF DR. ) THOMAS REIDY
17	Defendant.	(EX PARTE, IN CAMERA, UNDER
18		SEAL)
19		)
20	Defendant Steven C. DeMocker, by an	d through counsel, hereby moves this
21	Court under Rule 15.9 (a) and (c) to appoint (	expert Dr. Thomas Reidy to consult with
22	counsel in matters relating to future dangerou	
23	MOT)	
24		
25	1. Counsel Request That the Court Ap Expert on Future Dangerousness an	point Dr. Thomas Reidy as a Consulting
26	Daport on I near o Danger Cushess an	, initial mor moderativiti
27	1	
28	<b>1</b>	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Larry A. Hammond, 004049 Anne M. Chapman, 025965 OSBORN MALEDON, P.A. 2929 N. Central Avenue, 21st Floor Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793 (602) 640-9000 lhammond@omlaw.com achapman@omlaw.com  John M. Sears, 005617 P.O. Box 4080 Prescott, Arizona 86302 (928) 778-5208 John.Sears@azbar.org  Attorneys for Defendant		CHISINAL FILED THIS 15 2000 DEANNE HICKS Clerk Superior Court By Depuis
11	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT	OF '	THE STATE OF ARIZONA
12	IN AND FOR THE C		
13	STATE OF ARIZONA,	)	No. P1300CR20081339
14	Plaintiff,	}	Div. 6
15	vs.	}	
16 17 18	STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,  Defendant.		DEFENDANT'S MOTION RULE 15.9 APPOINTMENT OF DR. ANNE KROMAN EX PARTE, IN CAMERA, UNDER SEAL
19		)	
20		_)	
21   22   23   24   25	Defendant Steven C. DeMocker, by a Court under Rule 15.9 (a) and (c) to appoint counsel in matters relating to biomechanics anthropology.	t exp	ert Dr. Anne Kroman to consult with
	<u>MO</u> 7	rioi	<u>v</u>
26   27   28	1. Counsel Request That the Court A Expert on Matters Relating to Bion and Forensic Anthropology.	ppoi nech	nt Dr. Anne Kroman as a Consulting anics of Bone, Cranial Biomechanics

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Larry A. Hammond, 004049 Anne M. Chapman, 025965 OSBORN MALEDON, P.A. 2929 N. Central Avenue, 21st Floor Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793 (602) 640-9000 lhammond@omlaw.com achapman@omlaw.com  John M. Sears, 005617 P.O. Box 4080 Prescott, Arizona 86302 (928) 778-5208 John.Sears@azbar.org	ORIGINAL FILED THIS
10	Attorneys for Defendant	
11	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF	THE STATE OF ARIZONA
12	IN AND FOR THE COU	NTY OF YAVAPAI
13	STATE OF ARIZONA,	No. P1300CR20081339
14	Plaintiff,	Div. 6
15	vs.	
16	STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,	DEFENDANT'S APPLICATION FOR RULE 15.9 APPOINTMENT
17	Defendant.	OF SHOEPRINT IMPRESSION EXPERT
18 19	)	<i>(EX PARTE, IN CAMERA</i> , UNDER SEAL)
20		·
21	Defendant Steven C. DeMocker, by and	through counsel, hereby moves this
22	court under Rule 15.9 (a) and (c) to appoint a c	onsulting shoe print impression.
23	MOTIC	
24	1. Counsel Request That the Court Appe Randall Anglin Under Rule 15.9.	oint Shoeprint Impression Expert
25		capital defendant may seek appointment
26	of expert witnesses. This Court has determined	
27		-
28		

		ORIGINAL FILED THIS
1	Larry A. Hammond, 004049	DAY OF
_	Anne M. Chapman, 025965	Clerk Supertamiliton
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8	(928) 778-5208 John.Sears@azbar.org	
9	Attorneys for Defendant	
10	Theories of Belondant	
11	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT C	OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
12	IN AND FOR THE CO	OUNTY OF YAVAPAI
13	STATE OF ARIZONA,	) No. P1300CR20081339
14	Plaintiff,	Div. 6
15	vs.	
16	STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,	) DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR ) RULE 15.9 APPOINTMENT OF
17	Defendant.	) ADDITIONAL PARALEGAL ) ASSISTANCE
18		(EX PARTE, IN CAMERA, UNDER
19		SEAL)
20		1.1 1 1 1 1 1.1
21		and through counsel, hereby moves this
22	court under Rule 15.9 (a) and (c) to appoint a	
23	extraordinary volume of evidence, document	nt management, and organizational needs in
24	this highly complex capital case.	
25	<u>MOT</u>	<u>TION</u>
26		
27		
28		

### FILED UNDER SEAL

1	Larry A. Hammond, 004049	
2	Anne M. Chapman, 025965	MG-NAL FILED THIS 1 1 1 2010
2	OSBORN MALEDON, P.A.	CAY Of
3	2929 N. Central Avenue, 21st Floor	JEANNE HICKS
۱۱ ۸	Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793	Clerk Superior Coursequi
4	(602) 640-9000	Deputy
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	achapman@omlaw.com	
6	John M. Sears, 005617	
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8	1(928) 778-5208	
	John.Sears@azbar.org	
9	Attorneys for Defendant	
10		
11	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF	
12	IN AND FOR THE COU	INTY OF YAVAPAI
13	STATE OF ARIZONA,	No. P1300CR2008 339
14	Plaintiff,	Div. 6
15	vs.	)
16	STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,	DEFENDANT'S APPLICATION FOR RULE 15.9 APPOINTMENT OF DR. NORAH RUDIN
17	Defendant.	<b>\</b>
18		(EX PARTE, IN CAMERA, UNDER SEAL)
		`
19		)
20	Defendant Steven C. DeMocker, by an	d through counsel, hereby moves this
21		
	Court under Rule 15.9 (a) and (c) to appoint e	expert Dr. Noran Rudin to consuit with
22	counsel in matters relating to DNA.	
23		ION
24	MOTI	ION
25	1. Counsel Request That the Court Ap	
	Expert on Matters Relating to DNA.	
26		Iorah Rudin under Rule 15.9. To date the
27	State had produced thousands of pages of lab	reports and has disclosed four DNA
28	,	

### FILED UNDER SEAL

1 [	Larry A. Hammond, 004049	No
2	Anne M. Chapman, 025965	DRIGINAL FILED ANIS 1 1 2010
2	OSBORN MALEDON, P.A.	JEANNE HICKS
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4	Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793 (602) 640-9000	Clerk Superor Cou Sequi.  By Deputy
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7	John M. Sears, 005617 P.O. Box 4080	
8	Prescott, Arizona 86302 (928) 778-5208 John.Sears@azbar.org	
9	Attorneys for Defendant	
10	Theoree Boronaus	
11	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF	F THE STATE OF ARIZONA
12	IN AND FOR THE COL	UNTY OF YAVAPAI
13	STATE OF ARIZONA,	No. P1300CR20081339
14	Plaintiff,	} Div. 6
15	vs.	DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR
16	STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,	RULE 15.9 APPOINTMENT OF DR. ALISON GALLOWAY
17	Defendant.	) (EX PARTE, IN CAMERA, UNDER
18		) SEAL)
19		)
20	Defendant Steven C. DeMocker, by an	d through counsel, hereby moves this
21	Court under Rule 15.9 (a) and (c) to appoint e	expert Dr. Alison Galloway to consult with
22	counsel in matters relating to forensic anthrop	•
23	MOT	
24	MOTI	
25	1. Counsel Request That the Court Ap Consulting Expert on Matters Relati	
26	Counsel requests the appointment of A	
27	State has disclosed Dr. Keen, a forensic patho	·
28	State has disclosed Dr. Reen, a forensie paule	nogist, and Dr. Purginin, a torensie

ORIGINAL FILED THIS 1 Larry A. Hammond, 004049 DAY OF JEANNE HICKS Anne M. Chapman, 025965 2 Clerk Superior Court Rv B. Hamilton OSBORN MALEDON, P.A. 2929 N. Central Avenue, 21st Floor 3 Deputy Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793 4 (602) 640-9000 lhammond@omlaw.com 5 achapman@omlaw.com 6 John M. Sears, 005617 P.O. Box 4080 7 Prescott, AZ 86302 8 (928) 778-5208 John.Sears@azbar.org 9 Attorneys for Defendant 10 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA 11 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI 12 STATE OF ARIZONA, 13 No. P1300CR20081339 14 Plaintiff, Div. 6 15 VS. STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER, 16 DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF 17 Defendant. **MOTION FOR RULE 15.9** APPOINTMENT OF DEFENSE BASED VICTIM OUTREACH 18 SPECIALIST ANGELA MASON 19 (EX PARTE, IN CAMERA, UNDER 20 SEAL) 21 Defendant Steven C. DeMocker, by and through counsel, hereby moves this 22 Court to reconsider its Order denying the assistance of a defense based victim outreach 23 specialist under Rule 15.9 (a) and (c). 24 **MOTION** 25 26 1. The Court Should Reconsider its Denial of the Motion for Appointment of Defense Based Victim Outreach Specialist Angela Mason. 27 28

1 Larry A. Hammond, 004049 Anne M. Chapman, 025965 OSBORN MALEDON, P.A. 2929 N. Central Avenue, 21st Floor 3 Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793 (602) 640-9000 ihammond@omlaw.com achapman@omlaw.com 6 John M. Sears, 005617 P.O. Box 4080 Prescott, AZ 86302 (928) 778-5208 8 John.Sears@azbar.org 9 Attorneys for Defendant 10 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA 11 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI 12 STATE OF ARIZONA, 13 No. P1300CR20081339 Plaintiff, 14 Div. 6 15 VS. STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER, 16 **DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RULE 15.9 APPOINTMENT OF** Defendant. 17 PARALEGAL ASSISTANT KAREN MCCLAIN 18 (EX PARTE, IN CAMERA, UNDER SEAL) 19 20 Defendant Steven C. DeMocker, by and through counsel, hereby moves this 21 court under Rule 15.9 (a) and (c) to appoint a paralegal assistant to assist with 22 management of the extraordinary volume of evidence in this case. 23 **MOTION** 24 25 1. Counsel Request That the Court Appoint Paralegal Assistant Karen McClain. 26 27 28

1 Larry A. Hammond, 004049 Anne M. Chapman, 025965 2 OSBORN MALEDON, P.A. 2929 N. Central Avenue, 21st Floor 3 Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793 4 (602) 640-9000 lhammond@omlaw.com achapman@omlaw.com 6 John M. Sears, 005617 P.O. Box 4080 7 Prescott, Arizona 86302 (928) 778-5208 8 John.Sears@azbar.org 9 Attorneys for Defendant

> IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI

STATE OF ARIZONA. No. P1300CR20081339 Plaintiff, Div. 6 VS.

STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,

Defendant.

**DEFENDANT'S REVISED APPLICATION FOR RULE 15.9** APPOINTMENT OF PETER BARNETT

(EX PARTE, IN CAMERA, UNDER SEAL)

Defendant Steven C. DeMocker, by and through counsel, hereby moves this Court under Rule 15.9 (a) and (c) to appoint expert Peter Barnett to consult with counsel in matters relating to blood spatter and the crime scene, as well as footprint and tire impressions.

### **MOTION**

1. Counsel Request That the Court Appoint Peter Barnett as a Consulting Expert on Matters Relating to Footprint and Tire Impressions, Blood Spatter and the Crime Scene.

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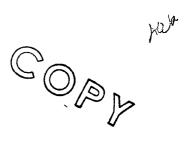
20

1 Larry A. Hammond, 004049 Anne M. Chapman, 025965 2 OSBORN MALEDON, P.A. 2929 N. Central Avenue, 21st Floor 3 Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793 4 (602) 640-9000 lhammond@omlaw.com achapman@omlaw.com 6 John M. Sears, 005617 107 North Cortez Street 7 Suite 104 Prescott, Arizona 86301 8 (928) 778-5208 John.Sears@azbar.org 9 Attorneys for Defendant 10 11 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA 12 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI 13 STATE OF ARIZONA, No. P1300CR20081339 14 Plaintiff, Div. 6 15 VS. 16 STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER. **DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR** 17 **RULE 15.9 APPOINTMENT OF** Defendant. FIELD RESEARCHER 18 EX PARTE, IN CAMERA, UNDER 19 SEAL) 20 Defendant Steven C. DeMocker, by and through counsel, hereby moves this 21 court under Rule 15.9 (a) and (c) to appoint a researcher to conduct field research 22 needed in connection with our omnibus challenge to the Arizona death penalty. 23 **MOTION** 24 25 1. Counsel Request That the Court Appoint Field Research Assistant Kindra Helferich. 26 27 28

		ORIGINAL FILED THIS 2 7.09
1	Daily 12. Hammond, 004049	DAY OF JEANNE HICKS
2	Anne M. Chapman, 025965 OSBORN MALEDON, P.A.	Clerk Superior Court
3	2929 N. Central Avenue, 21st Floor	By JV. Seguir
4	Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793 (602) 640-9000	
5	lhammond@omlaw.com achapman@omlaw.com	
6		
7	John M. Sears, 005617 107 North Cortez Street Suite 104	
8	Prescott, Arizona 86301 (928) 778-5208	
9	John.Sears@azbar.org	
10	Attorneys for Defendant	
11	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT	OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
12	11	COUNTY OF YAVAPAI
13	STATE OF ARIZONA,	
14		) No. P1300CR20081339
15	Plaintiff,	) Div. 6
16	vs.	}
17	STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,	DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR
18	Defendant.	<ul> <li>RULE 15.9 APPOINTMENT OF A</li> <li>DEFENSE BASED VICTIM</li> <li>OUTREACH SPECIALIST</li> </ul>
19 20		(EX PARTE, IN CAMERA, UNDER SEAL)
21	Defendant Steven C. DeMocker, by	and through counsel, hereby moves this
22	court under Rule 15.9 (a) and (c) to appoint	
23		TION
24	1. Counsel Request That the Court A	ppoint Defense Based Victim Outreach
25	Specialist Angela Mason.	
26		gent capital defendant may seek appointment
27	of experts. This Court has determined that I	Mr. DeMocker is indigent.
8		10-2-09 A. Treleselv
		A Trelesel

1 Larry A. Hammond, 004049 Anne M. Chapman, 025965 2 OSBORN MALEDON, P.A. 2929 N. Central Avenue, 21st Floor 3 Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793 4 (602) 640-9000 lhammond@omlaw.com 5 achapman@omlaw.com 6 John M. Sears, 005617 107 North Cortez Street 7 Suite 104 Prescott, Arizona 86301 8 (928) 778-5208 John.Sears@azbar.org 9 Attorneys for Defendant 10 11 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA 12 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI 13 STATE OF ARIZONA, No. CR 2008-1339 14 Plaintiff, Div. 6 15 VS. 16 STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER, DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR **RULE 15.9 APPOINTMENT OF** 17 EXPERT JURY AND TRIAL Defendant. CONSULTANT 18 (EX PARTE, IN CAMERA, UNDER 19 SEAL) 20 21 Defendant Steven C. DeMocker, by and through counsel, hereby moves this 22 court under Rule 15.9(a) and (c) to appoint a an expert jury and trial consultant. 23 **MOTION** 1. Counsel Request That the Court Appoint Jury and Trial Consulting Expert 24 Joe Guastaferro 25 Under Rule 15.9(a) and (b), an indigent capital defendant may seek appointment 26 of expert witnesses. This Court has determined that Mr. DeMocker is indigent. 27 28

1 Larry A. Hammond, 004049 JEONON FILLS Anne M. Chapman, 025965 2 OSBORN MALEDON, P.A. micke 2929 N. Central Avenue, 21st Floor 3 Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793 4 (602) 640-9000 lhammond@omlaw.com 5 achapman@omlaw.com 6 John M. Sears, 005617 107 North Cortez Street 7 Suite 104 8 Prescott, Arizona 86301 (928) 778-5208 John.Sears@azbar.org Attorneys for Defendant 10 11 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA 12 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI 13 STATE OF ARIZONA, No. CR 2008-1339 14 Plaintiff, Div. 6 15 VS. 16 STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER, **DEFENDANT'S APPLICATION** 17 FOR RULE 15.9 APPOINTMENT Defendant. OF CONSULTING 18 NEUROPYSCHOLOGIST, FINANCIAL FORENSIC 19 EXPERT, AND CONSULTING FOOTPRINT AND TIRE 20 IMPRESSION FORENSIC **EXPERT** 21 (EX PARTE, IN CAMERA, UNDER 22 SEAL) 23 Defendant Steven C. DeMocker, by and through counsel, hereby moves this 24 court under Rule 15.9 (a) and (c) to appoint certain consulting forensic experts, as 25 detailed below. 26 27 28



### FILED UNDER SEAL

		OPICINAL FILED THIS 2 1 2009 DAY OF						
1	Larry A. Hammond, 004049	JEANNE HICKS Clerk Superior Court						
2	Anne M. Chapman, 025965	By Seatting						
3	OSBORN MALEDON, P.A. 2929 N. Central Avenue, 21st Floor							
	Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793							
4	(602) 640-9000							
5	lhammond@omlaw.com achapman@omlaw.com							
6	John M. Sears, 005617							
7	107 North Cortez Street Suite 104							
8	Prescott, Arizona 86301							
9	(928) 778-5208 John.Sears@azbar.org							
10	Attorneys for Defendant							
11	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT O	THE STATE OF ARIZONA						
12	IN AND FOR THE CO	INTY OF VAVAPAI						
13								
14	STATE OF ARIZONA,  No. CR 2008-1339							
15	Plaintiff, ) Div. 6							
16	vs.							
	STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,	DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR						
17 18	Defendant.	) RULE 15.9 APPOINTMENT OF ) TRANSCRIPTION AND ) DOCUMENT EXPERTS						
19		(EX PARTE, IN CAMERA, UNDER						
20		SEAL)						
21	Defendant Steven C. DeMocker, by a	nd through counsel, hereby moves this						
22	court under Rule 15.9 (a) and (c) to appoint t	ranscription and document experts.						
23	<u>MOT</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
<ul><li>24</li><li>25</li></ul>	1. Counsel Request That the Court Ap 15.9.	point AVTranz and Teris Under Rule						
26	Under Rule 15.9 (a) and (b) an indige	nt capital defendant may seek appointment						
27	of experts who are reasonably necessary to p	resent a defense adequately at trial or						
28	sentencing. This Court has determined that I	Mr. DeMocker is indigent.						

### **Barb Paris - (Prescott Misdemeanor division)**

### Sealed documents viewed:

- 1. 11/04/08 Transcript of Grand Jury Proceeding Viewed
- 2. 08/03/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 3. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 4. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 5. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 6. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 7. 03/29/10 Reply re Motion to Preclude Viewed
- 8. 03/26/10 Order Appointing Viewed
- 9. 04/28/10 Order re Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 10. 05/11/10 Miscellaneous Jury Message Viewed

### Ex Parte documents viewed:

- 1. 08/31/09 Motion for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 2. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 3. 12/23/09 Order: Denying Motion for Reconsideration (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 4. 01/14/10 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 (Application filed ex parte) Viewed
- 5. 01/14/10 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed
- 6. 01/14/10 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 7. 03/26/10 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed
- 8. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed

### Barbara Genego - (Prescott division)

### Sealed documents viewed and printed:

- 1. 03/26/10 Order Appointing Printed
- 2. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 3. 09/28/10 Order Under Advisement Ruling (Motion to Withdraw) Printed

### Ex Parte documents viewed and printed:

- 1. 03/26/10 Order Appointing (Motion filed ex parte) Printed
- 2. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (Motion filed ex parte) Printed

### Carol Landis - (Admin division)

### Sealed documents viewed:

1. 11/04/08 - Transcript of Grand Jury Proceedings - Viewed

### **Deb Cowell - (Prescott/Trial division)**

### Sealed documents viewed:

1. 07/12/10 - Objection to state's late disclosure - Viewed

### Ex Parte documents viewed and printed:

- 1. 10/02/09 Motion for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed and Printed
- 2. 11/12/09 Application: Revised Application for 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 3. 12/11/09 Motion for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed and Printed

### Kathy Durrer - (Prescott/Trial division)

### Sealed documents viewed:

1. 09/02/09 - Order Rule 15.9 Appointment - Viewed

### Ex Parte documents viewed:

1. 09/02/09 - Order Rule 15.9 Appointment - Viewed

### <u>Jack Fields - (Civil division - Arizona State Bar #012470)</u>

### Sealed documents viewed:

- 1. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 2. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 3. 05/04/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 4. 05/05/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 5. 05/06/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 6. 05/06/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 7. 05/11/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 8. 06/02/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 9. 06/08/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 10. 06/17/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 11. 06/30/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 12. 07/07/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 13. 07/08/10 Supplement to state's Motion to Extend Time Viewed
- 14. 07/12/10 Motion to Determine Counsel Viewed
- 15. 07/12/10 Objection to state's Late Disclosure Viewed
- 16. 08/05/10 Order Sealing Document Viewed
- 17. 08/20/10 Order Under Advisement Ruling Viewed
- 18. 08/20/10 Order Under Advisement Ruling Viewed

- 19. 08/20/10 Order Under Advisement Ruling Viewed
- 20. 08/20/10 Order Under Advisement Ruling Viewed
- 21. 08/30/10 Order Granting (Request to Unseal documents) Viewed
- 22. 09/16/10 Court Order/Ruling Viewed
- 23. 09/22/10 Motion and Order to seal Viewed
- 24. 09/22/10 Order sealing document Viewed
- 25. 09/28/10 Order Under Advisement Ruling Viewed

### Ex Parte documents viewed:

- 1. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed
- 2. 10/02/09 Motion for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 3. 10/28/09 Notice filling statement (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 4. 11/12/09 Application Revised Application for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 5. 12/09/09 Order denying (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 6. 12/11/09 Motion for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 7. 12/17/09 Motion for Reconsideration re Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 8. 01/11/10 Motion (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 9. 01/11/10 Motion for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 10. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 11. 05/13/10 Sealed Minute Entry re Ex Parte in chambers Viewed
- 12. 06/23/10 Reply to Supplemental Request re Sanctions Viewed
- 13. 07/08/10 Request for Conference with Court (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 14. 09/17/10 Notice filling Transcript (filed ex parte) Viewed

### Kurt Olson - (Victim Services/Tech division)

### Sealed documents viewed:

1. 08/03/09 - Order for Rule 15.9 - Viewed

### Marie Higgins - (Victim Services/Charging division)

### Sealed documents viewed:

- 1. 07/12/10 Objection to state's Late Disclosure Viewed
- 2. 09/22/10 Order Sealing Document Viewed
- 3. 10/15/10 Motion for Reconsideration re Motion to Withdraw Viewed

### Ex Parte documents viewed:

- 1. 10/02/09 Motion for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 2. 11/12/09 Revised Application re Rule 15.9 Appointment (filed ex parte) Viewed

### Pam Moreton - (Victim Services/Prescott division)

### Sealed documents viewed:

1. 05/11/10 - Jury Message - Viewed

### Pam Spear - (Verde division)

### Sealed documents viewed and printed:

- 1. 02/19/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 2. 06/30/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 3. 08/20/10 Order Under Advisement Ruling Printed
- 4. 08/20/10 Order Under Advisement Ruling Printed
- 5. 08/20/10 Order Under Advisement Ruling Printed
- 6. 08/20/10 Order Under Advisement Ruling Printed
- 7. 08/30/10 Order Granting Request to Unseal Printed

### Ex Parte documents viewed:

- 1. 02/19/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Printed
- 2. 06/23/10 Reply to Supplemental Request re Sanctions (filed ex parte) Viewed

### Pat Kavanaugh - (Prescott/Trial division)

### Sealed documents viewed:

1. 07/12/10 - Objection to state's Late Disclosure - Viewed

### Paula Glover - (Prescott Misdemeanor division)

### Sealed documents viewed and printed:

- 1. 10/31/08 Grand Jury Minutes Viewed
- 2. 11/04/08 Transcript of Grand Jury Proceedings Viewed
- 3. 08/03/09 Order re Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 4. 08/21/09 Order Amending Rule 15.9 Viewed and Printed
- 5. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed and Printed
- 6. 11/16/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 7. 12/17/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 8. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 9. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 10. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 11. 03/26/10 Order Appointing Viewed
- 12. 04/21/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Viewed

- 13. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 14. 09/22/10 Order Sealing Document Viewed

### Ex Parte documents viewed and printed:

- 1. 08/03/09 Order for Rule 15.9 (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed
- 2. 08/11/09 Order Granting Ex Parte (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed
- 3. 08/21/09 Order Amending 15.9 Appointment (filed ex parte) Viewed and Printed
- 4. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed and Printed
- 5. 11/16/09 Order for Rule 15.9 (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed
- 6. 12/17/09 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed
- 7. 01/14/10 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 8. 01/14/10 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 9. 03/26/10 Order Appointing (Motion filed ex parte) Viewed
- 10. 04/21/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 11. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed

### Rhonda Grubb - (Prescott Misdemeanor division)

### Sealed documents viewed and printed:

- 1. 07/12/10 Objection to state's late disclosure Viewed and Printed
- 2. 09/22/10 Order sealing document Viewed

### Sean Paul - (Charging division)

### Sealed documents viewed:

1. 07/12/10 - Objection to state's late disclosure - Viewed

### Seretha Hopper - (Prescott division)

### Sealed documents viewed and printed:

- 1. 08/03/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 2. 08/19/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 3. 08/21/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 4. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Printed
- 5. 12/17/09 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 6. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 7. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 8. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 9. 02/19/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 10. 04/21/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Printed
- 11. 08/05/10 Order sealing document Viewed

- 12. 09/16/10 Court Order/Ruling Printed
- 13. 09/22/10 Order sealing document Printed

### Ex Parte documents viewed and printed:

- 1. 08/03/09 Order for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 2. 08/11/09 Order Granting Ex Parte (filed ex parte) Printed
- 3. 08/19/09 Order for Rule 15.9 (application filed ex parte) Printed
- 4. 08/21/09 Amending 15.9 Appointment (application filed ex parte) Printed
- 5. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Printed
- 6. 12/17/09 Order Appointing Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 7. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (application filed ex parte) Printed
- 8. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (application filed ex parte) Printed
- 9. 01/14/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (application filed ex parte) Printed
- 10. 02/19/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (application filed ex parte) Printed
- 11. 04/21/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (application filed ex parte) Printed

### **Tony Camacho - (Victim Services Prescott division)**

### Sealed documents viewed:

- 1. 08/03/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 2. 08/21/09 Order Amending Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 3. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Appointment Viewed
- 4. 02/19/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 5. 03/10/10 Motion to Exclude/Preclude evidence Viewed
- 6. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 7. 05/04/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 8. 05/05/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 9. 05/06/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 10. 05/06/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 11. 05/11/10 Jury Message Viewed
- 12. 08/02/10 Motion: Protective Order Viewed
- 13. 08/20/10 Under Advisement Ruling Viewed
- 14. 08/20/10 Under Advisement Ruling Viewed
- 15. 08/20/10 Under Advisement Ruling Viewed
- 16. 08/20/10 Under Advisement Ruling Viewed
- 17. 08/30/10 Order Granting Viewed
- 18. 09/16/10 Court Order/Ruling Viewed

### Ex Parte documents viewed:

- 1. 07/21/09 Motion for 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 2. 08/03/09 Order for Rule 15.9 Viewed
- 3. 08/21/09 Amending 15.9 Appointment (application filed ex parte) Viewed

- 4. 09/02/09 Order for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed
- 5. 02/19/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (application filed ex parte) Viewed
- 6. 04/28/10 Order for Rule 15.9 (filed ex parte) Viewed

### Det. Steven Page - (Yavapai County Sheriffs Office)

### Sealed documents viewed:

1. 08/03/09 - Order for Rule 15.9 - Viewed

### Det. John McDorment - (Yavapai County Sheriffs Office)

### Sealed documents viewed:

1. 07/12/10 - Objection to state's late disclosure - Viewed

### NOTE:

The Sealed documents were viewed and printed by the Yavapai County Attorney's Office, Yavapai County Victim Services and the Yavapai County Sheriff's Department a total of 104 times.

The Ex Parte documents were viewed and printed by the Yavapai County Attorney's Office, Yavapai County Victim Services a total of 59 times.

# STATE OF ARIZONA v. STEVEN CARROLL DeMOCKER

## P1300CR20081339

## SEALED DOCUMENTS

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	Miscellaneous: Miscellaneous (Jury message)	Miscellaneous: Miscellaneous (Jury messages)	Miscellaneous: Miscellaneous (Jury messages)	Miscellaneous: Miscellaneous (Jury message)	Miscellaneous: Miscellaneous (Jury messages)	Miscellaneous: Miscellaneous (Jury messages)	Miscellaneous: Miscellaneous (Jury messages)	Miscellaneous: Miscellaneous (Jury messages)	Miscellaneous: Miscellaneous (Jury messages)	DOCUMENT TITLE
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J. Fields V	P. Spears V	J. Fields V	J. Fields V	J. Fields V	A.Camacho V J. Fields V B. Paris V P. Moreton V	A.Camacho V J. Fields V	A.Camacho V J. Fields V	A.Camacho V J. Fields V	A.Camacho V J. Fields V	Viewed and/or Printed By:
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Page 3 of 6

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08/02/2010	07/12/2010	07/12/2010	07/08/2010	07/07/2010	DATE
Motion: Protective Order	Objection: Objection (to State's late disclosure) (this document was in the public view until retrieved from the division on (12/10/10) a Judge's note was on the document saying to seal document)	Motion: Determine Counsel	Miscellaneous: Supplement to (State's motion to extend time)	Miscellaneous: Miscellaneous (Jury messages)	DOCUMENT TITLE
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A.Camacho V	K. Ahlgren V J.McDormet V J. Fields V M.Higgins V R.Grubb V&P D. Cowell V S. Paul V K. Olsen V P.Kavanaugh V	J. Fields	PrPub J. Fields	J. Fields	Viewed and/or Printed By:
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Page 4 of 6

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# STATE OF ARIZONA v. STEVEN CARROLL DeMOCKER

### P1300CR20081339

# EX PARTE SEALED DOCUMENTS

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Motion (for Rule 15.9) Ex Parte filed by defense	Order (for Rule 15.9) Ex Parte Motion filed 8/31/09	Motion (for Rule 15.9) Ex Parte filed by defense	Order: Amending (15.9 appointment) Ex Parte Application filed 8/18/09	Order (Rule 15.9) Ex Parte Application filed 8/18/09				Order (for Rule 15 9) Ex Parte Motion filed 7/21/09	Motion (for 15.9) Ex Parte filed by defense	DOCUMENT TITLE
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D.Cowell V&P M.Higgins V J. Fields V K. Ahlgren V	S. Hopper P B. Paris V K. Durrer V J. Fields V J. Jordan P Anthony Camacho V P. Glover V&P	Barb Paris V	S. Hopper P J. Jordan V& P A. Camacho V P. Glover V&P	S. Hopper P J. Jordan V				S. Hopper V B. South P A. Camacho V P. Glover V	Anthony Camacho V	Viewed and/or Printed By:
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CA CA	B. Paris V S. Hopper P	1/14/10 & 1/15/10		<	<	Order: Appointing (Rule 15 9) Ex Parte Application filed 1/11/10	01/14/2010	6
/ CA	J. Fields V	1/14/10 & 1/18/10 V	<	<	<	Motion: Motion (Rule 15.9) Ex Parte filed by defense	01/11/2010	6
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7 PD	J. Jordan P P. Glover V	11/17/09 V&P		<	<.	Order <sup>.</sup> Order (15.9) Ex Parte motion filed 11/09/09	11/16/2009	4
/ CA	M.Higgins V D. Cowell V J. Fields V K.Ahlgren V	11/16/09 thru 1/14/10	<	\ \ \	V	Application: Revised Application- Revised-Rule 15.9 Appointment Ex Parte filed by defense *Unable to locate Order	11/12/2009	4
V CA	J. Fields V	1/14/10 V	<	<	<	Notice: Filing Statement  Ex Parte filed by defense	10/28/2009	4 4
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Reply: Reply (to supplemental request re-		Order: Order (for Rule 15.9) Ex Parte Motion filed 4/23/10		Order: Order (for Rule 15.9) Ex Parte Motion filed 4/13/10S		Order: Appointing Ex Parte Motion filed 3/15/10		Order: Order (Rule 15.9) Ex Parte Application filed 2/11/10		Order: Appointing (Rule 15.9) Ex Parte Motion filed 1/11/10	Order: Appointing (Rule 15.9) Ex Parte Motion filed 1/11/10		
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12 - Ex Parte motions, notices, replies, etc. (viewed and/or printed)

